

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST AND BEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES.

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EXCITING INCIDENT IN A MICHIGAN LUMBER CAMP.

FAST EXPRESS BROUGHT TO A STANDSTILL JUST BEFORE A TREE FELLED BY LUMBERMEN CRASHED DOWN ACROSS THE TRACK.—*Drawn by Arthur Lewis.*

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LESLIE'S WEEKLY should always be asked to pro-
duce credentials. This will prevent imposition.

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Thursday, March 8, 1906

A New Era in Life Insurance.

STOCKHOLDERS IN our great life-insurance com-
panies can have no reason to find fault with the
report of the Armstrong investigating committee re-
cently presented to the Legislature at Albany. If
the bills recommended by the committee should be
passed a new era in the life-insurance business will
dawn. Policy-holders will in reality control the com-
panies. Grafting and syndicate operations and harm-
ful alliances between life-insurance companies and
Wall Street interests will cease. Policy-holders will
get the benefit of the surplus earnings, and insurance
will be put on a safer and saner basis than ever be-
fore. It is therefore a good time to remind policy-
holders that their policies have been strengthened and
made more secure as the practical result of the insur-
ance investigation.

No doubt has existed as to the stability and sol-
vency of the great companies that have been investi-
gated. Nevertheless, persons have been scared into
the belief that life insurance is a dangerous thing, and
have surrendered their policies. In the light of the
report and of the promise of legislation which will
throw greater safeguards than ever around the peo-
ple's interests, the outlook for this particular branch
of business must brighten every day. For the most
part the public will accept the conclusions of the Arm-
strong committee, and if these be accepted they must
necessarily lead to a considerable number of changes
in the insurance department at Albany, on which the
committee places much of the blame for the evils dis-
closed.

The recommendation of the committee, in favor of
holding all elections in mutual companies on the same
day, is open to the objection that it might prevent
a person holding policies in several companies from
attending the different elections. It is possible that
he might desire to avail himself of his privilege not
only of voting, but of participating in all the proceed-
ings of the stockholders' meetings, and an abridge-
ment of these privileges can scarcely be contemplated
by the Armstrong committee.

On the whole, the report reflects great credit on
the gentlemen comprising the committee, and no less
credit on the Republican party which was responsible
for it. There will be general agreement with the
comment of Governor Higgins that "The committee
worked conscientiously and industriously, and per-
formed its duties with honor to itself and with credit
to the State." We tender our compliments to the
able, fair-minded, patient, and persistent counsel to the
committee, Mr. Charles E. Hughes. High honors
await him.

The Republicans and the Populists.

RECENTLY LESLIE'S WEEKLY remarked that no
Populists were registered on the rolls of the pres-
ent Congress, although they had many members in
both Senate and House at one time, and they cast
over 1,000,000 of votes for General James B. Weaver
for President in 1892. We also mentioned that Gen-
eral Weaver voted for President Roosevelt in 1904.
In commenting upon this the *Charleston News and
Courier* says the reason why General Weaver voted
for Mr. Roosevelt is that the latter has gone over to
the Populist side on the railroad and trust issues.
This is misleading, as can easily be shown.

"We declare our opposition to all combinations of
capital, organized in trusts or otherwise, to control
arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens;
and we recommend to Congress and the State Legisla-
tures, in their respective jurisdictions, such legislation
as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress
the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by
unjust rates for the transportation of their products to

market." These words from the Republican platform
of 1888, on which General Harrison stood in the year
of his election, show the Republican attitude on the
trust and railroad questions at that early day, and this
position has been maintained ever since. That was
before the Populist party was thought of, and four
years before General Weaver was the Populist candi-
date for President. The Sherman anti-trust law of
1890, which President Harrison signed, has been in-
voked by President Roosevelt against the combines
with conspicuous success.

The Republicans have a habit of taking up things
which ought to be done, and which can be done, before
other parties begin talking about them, and they also
have a habit of doing things, as in the trust and rail-
road cases. General Weaver and the majority of his
fellow Populists show their level-headedness in coming
over to the great reform party.

Roosevelt's Popularity Holds.

CERTAIN GROUPS of politicians and certain news-
papers have been "wondering," to a suspicious
extent, recently, whether President Roosevelt's popu-
larity was not on the wane, and incidentally have been
helping the waning business along by observations as to
Mr. Roosevelt's alleged bumptiousness and disposi-
tion "to do things" without the valuable advice and
consent of Congress—a tendency, they say, which is
on the increase and is alienating from the President
some of his former and strongest friends. The sage
remark is made, also, that after the President's part
in the Portsmouth treaty and the outburst of praise
and admiration from all the world which followed that
great achievement, it was natural and inevitable that
a reaction should come. It is only another case of
Aristides the Just, etc. We have been looking for
comments of this sort, and they seem to have arrived
about on time. It is not in the least difficult to recog-
nize the paternity of such "thoughts" nor the mo-
tives which prompted them. It is not true that
President Roosevelt is losing his hold upon any class
of people whose esteem is worth having, nor is he in
any danger of losing it with these. The spoilsman,
the bosses, the greedy crew whose arrogance and rap-
acity he has disclosed and is seeking to restrain by
law—all these are no more in love with him than they
were eight months ago, whatever their professions
may have been at that time. The American people,
as a whole, have lost no jot of their faith in him as a
leader nor confidence in his ability, integrity, and un-
selfish devotion to their welfare.

The Private-car Abuse.

THE PENDING rate bill in Congress gives to the
Interstate Commerce Commission power over
private-car charges as well as general railroad charges.
It is well so. With this provision omitted the bill
would fail to reach and remedy one of the worst evils
in the present railroad situation. The country has
already heard not a little through certain magazines
of the way that the beef-producers and the fruit-
growers of the middle West and the Pacific slope have
been mulcted in the matter of refrigerator-car charges
—and it will hear a great deal more unless some effec-
tive measures are adopted to make an end of this extor-
tion. That the rates are greatly in excess of what
they should be to return a reasonable profit to the
car companies is made evident by the testimony of
the president of one of the lines, who declared, in the
recent investigation in Chicago, that his company had
made a profit of 600 per cent. on its capital during the
twenty months of its existence. In the investigation
of the affairs of a certain fruit transportation company
several years ago, the fact was brought out that the
rebates from the refrigerator-car lines to this one com-
pany had amounted to a total of \$1,800,000. A busi-
ness that could afford a "rake-off" in rebates of over
a million and a half dollars to one concern must surely
have been "bleeding" others heavily.

Probably no class of producers suffers so much
from the private-car monopoly as the fruit-growers of
California. Their long distance from the Eastern
markets, and the special risks attending fruit trans-
portation, place them in a situation where they are
practically at the mercy of the railroads and their
partners in monopoly—the refrigerator-car companies.
The fruit-growers are charged at the rate of seventy-
five dollars per car for icing to the East, whereas the
growers declared that they could easily do their own
icing at less than half that rate if they were permitted
to erect their own refrigerator plants, as they have
offered to do.

How the California fruit men in their collective
capacity feel about the private-car business may be
judged by a few expressions drawn from reports on
the subject adopted at their State conventions in re-
cent years. In one of these reports it is declared that
the "private ownership and control of the cars in which
their products are shipped to Eastern markets" are
"the worst of all monopolies," and that "there are
no insect pests or blights so damaging to the fruit in-
terests of California as this control." It is declared,
further, that "refrigeration has been the bane of the
fruit-growers of California, and has done more to re-
tard the progress and prosperity of the State than all
other things combined." This is strong language,
but, occurring as it does in the body of an official re-
port deliberately framed by a committee of highly in-
telligent business men, who shall gainsay its truthful-

ness and accuracy? And if truthful and accurate,
does it not portray a condition of things for which
Congress should find some speedy and effective rem-
edy? California fruit-growers have, at the best,
many risks and uncertainties to contend with which
cut down their margin of profit, and they should be
protected from such robbery as has been practiced on
them for the enrichment of a few private-car concerns.

The Plain Truth.

AN EXTRAORDINARY compliment was paid to Mr.
George H. Daniels, the head of the publicity de-
partment of the Vanderbilt system, by 500 of the
most distinguished business and professional men of
the country, who recently tendered him a banquet at
the Waldorf-Astoria. It was a memorable occasion,
a remarkable personal tribute, and such a feast of
reason and flow of soul as New York seldom wit-
nesses.

IF THE rules of conduct for officers in the army, in
their relations with enlisted men, laid down by
President Roosevelt in a recent letter to Secretary
Taft were generally followed, much fewer complaints
would be heard from the rank and file about the con-
ditions under which they live, and there would be fewer
desertions from the army. The letter was called out
by the case of a lieutenant who was tried by court-
martial and reduced twelve files in rank for harsh and
insolent conduct toward an unoffending private soldier.
The President writes approvingly of the sentence and
adds: "Not only should the country as a whole jeal-
ously guard the interests of these men (of the army
and navy), and regard their honor as being identified
to a peculiar degree and in a peculiar sense with its
own, but the members of the body should themselves
feel the same jealous eagerness to uphold the honor
and standing of all connected with it. Above all,
this should be the object of the officers as regards
the enlisted men." All who have written of deser-
tions from the army and the difficulty of filling up the
ranks with desirable men have spoken of the treat-
ment of the enlisted soldier by his superiors as one of
the prime causes of the trouble. It is evident enough
that a code of official conduct which obtains in most
European armies will never do in a military body made
up of American citizens. And this is the point which
President Roosevelt emphasizes in his letter.

IN A SMALLER way the Baltimore fire of February
7th and 8th, 1904, is doing for that city the great
work of renovation and improvement which the conflag-
ration of 1871 did for Chicago. Baltimore's fire of
two years ago destroyed property estimated at \$100,-
000,000, in the heart of the city. It was a stunning
blow for the moment, but the city is grandly rallying
from it. According to the figures of the *Sun*, of that
city, Baltimore has business plans and undertakings
involving an expenditure of \$200,000,000, to which
the merchants and property owners contribute \$120,-
000,000, the people \$50,000,000, and the corpora-
tions about \$30,000,000. Of the 958 lots burned over
by the fire of two years ago, building permits cover-
ing 820 have been issued. As in the case of the Chi-
cago fire in 1871 and of Boston's in 1872, the valua-
tion of the burned district is increased largely in Balti-
more, the gain being put at fully \$100,000,000. The
country will rejoice to hear of this good fortune for
Baltimore. That city is increasing in population and
trade. The fire gave an opportunity for improve-
ments which are being intelligently utilized. The
monumental city's people are public-spirited and pro-
gressive. That ultra-conservative element of its old
business population was shaken out of its torpor by
the fire, and the city has been benefited more than
can be seen on the face of the figures here quoted, for
the spur to the city's activity will last. The "Greater
Baltimore Jubilee," to take place in September, 1906,
to celebrate the city's recovery from the fire of 1904,
will have an interest for the whole country.

HERE IT IS again—the everlasting demand from the
public treasury for a few millions more to pre-
pare ourselves for war against somebody at some time
or other! Chairman Shonts thinks the canal strip at
Panama ought to be widened, so that no European
nation can get within easy range and "blow the
United States" out of its holdings. This addition of
land would cost the government only a trifle of ten
millions or so; but what is that to the inestimable
boon of being fully prepared for something or other,
by and by? Congress is never too economical when
it comes to any expenditure of this sort. The army
appropriation bill calls for \$70,000,000, and the navy
bill for more than double that amount; and yet we
are just told, in a joint report from the Army and
Navy Board, that the government has been shockingly
neglectful in the matter of providing a reserve supply
of guns and ammunition for the navy, and that at a
"conservative estimate" at least \$10,000,000 more
for this purpose is "absolutely necessary." We are
informed that "the failure to acquire reserve guns
and powder is regarded by the joint board as of the
utmost gravity." Requests for public funds for such
trivial objects as a national system of highways, pub-
lic-school extension in Porto Rico, and the reclama-
tion of arid lands can be ignored for the present. There
is no telling at what moment England, France, Italy,
Patagonia, Greenland, or some other bloodthirsty
Power may come down upon us like "a wolf on the
fold," and we must be prepared for all emergencies,
even if it does cost a few hundred millions!

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

WHILE THE wife of the President of France has no official or legal standing, any more than has the wife of the President of the United States, yet she has an important place in official society. The consort of President Fallières is eminently fitted to grace the position of mistress of the Elysée. At the time her distinguished husband married her she was his superior in class distinction. As the member of a family celebrated in the legal profession, Madame Fallières was an important "catch" in the



MADAME FALLIERES,
Wife of the new president of the French republic, who graces her high position.

ancient town of Nérac, and her husband not only came into possession of a goodly dot, but succeeded to an excellent legal practice, which was the basis of his present fortune. She has mingled with the aristocracy all her life and has many friends among the nobility. It is fair to presume that the Elysée will now become a social centre not equaled since the days of Carnot. The new President's wife is well qualified to uphold the honor and dignity of his position, whether she is called upon to entertain a queen or a plebeian. When the French constitution was drawn up the Empress Eugénie was unpopular with the Republicans, and they were determined that the ruler should not come under petticoat government. There is a possibility that *Madame la Présidente* will have the official title that goes with her position, because it has been found that on many occasions the wife of the ruler has been embarrassed when questions of social precedence have arisen.

MAYOR McCLELLAN should be credited with making a specially good appointment in the case of Robert W. Hebbard for charity commissioner. In fact, it may be doubted whether there is any man in the United States better qualified by reason of training and expert knowledge to fill this important place than Mr. Hebbard. He has devoted his life to the study of charity problems, and is known everywhere as an authority upon this subject. For some years Mr. Hebbard was the general secretary of the Charity Organization Society of New York, and later he was secretary of the State Board of Charities at Albany. In the first-named position he gained an intimate and thorough knowledge of the charity problem as it presents itself in New York and will be able to deal with it with intelligence and skill. The abuses of charity in a big city are always very great and productive of many serious evils, and it will be a source of much satisfaction to have a man at the head of the charities department in New York who is fitted to check these abuses as far as possible and to deal with the situation in a scientific as well as a practical and humanitarian spirit. Mr. Hebbard has already unearthed wrong methods that have cost the department yearly the loss of a large sum of money, and he has instituted a reform in the matter.

LIKE THE Nehemiah of old, who labored on the walls of Jerusalem, is the Rev. Henry M. Tyndall, of New York City, pastor of the People's Tabernacle. This energetic and gifted minister of a large flock on East One Hundred and Second Street is a firm believer in the church militant and in anything that will tend to its success. His church is unique in that it is undenominational, evangelical, and "clubby," and is filled with many willing workers. Among his congregation are many homeless working-girls,



REV. HENRY M. TYNDALL,
Who raised funds, drew plans, and himself built a working girls' hotel.—Steinberg.

and the worthy pastor set about providing for their safety and comfort by building a hotel whose guests will have good accommodations at moderate rates. He drew the plans for a six-story brick-and-steel apartment house and found that it would cost \$50,000. He changed the brick to concrete and filed his plans with the city building department, which approved them. Then the minister went to work with his brother to put up the building. By using concrete, high-priced brick and labor were dispensed with, and the two men put in eight hours a day "bossing" the laborers. The cost is now expected to be about fifteen thousand dollars. The pastor that can raise the money, draw the plans, make the contracts, and act as builder is a rare combination. That he does not neglect the spiritual side any one visiting his growing church can declare. He has made God honored where He was not honored before and has aided in the material blessings of the community. This new hotel will meet an urgent need, and it is to be hoped that many others will be erected.

THE VILLAGE of North Tonawanda, N. Y., boasts the lifelong citizenship of Mr. Blenis Willse, who rounds out a full century of years this month, and is still vigorous in mind and body. Mr. Willse was nineteen years of age when the Erie Canal was opened, and was a boat-builder on that waterway for many years, but later became a farmer. At the age of eighty-seven he became postmaster of North Tonawanda, and filled that office satisfactorily for some years. In his youth Mr. Willse used to go on hunting expeditions in the neighborhood of Cooperstown, Otsego County, and became acquainted with James Fenimore Cooper at the period when he was writing his famous Leather-Stocking tales.

PHILADELPHIA seems to have a firm hold on the title, "Father of the House," for all other districts are nowhere in the race. Representative Henry Harrison Bingham, who is the fifth successive "father" of the lower branch of Congress from the City of Brotherly Love, is rather young for such an awesome title. He reached his sixty-fourth birthday on December 4th, and began that day his thirteenth term. He bids fair to break the record in point of service, for he is well liked by his constituents, is hale and hearty, and out for the honors. There are many members of the House older in years, but younger in legislative experience. It is a remarkable fact that the five "fathers" together have served 140 years, or an average of twenty-eight years each. Mr. Bingham's predecessors for the honorary title all left their impress on the times. The first was "Pig Iron" Kelley, who served thirty years; then came Samuel J. Randall, the most famous of the five, who first served in the stirring closing years of the Civil War. He was a protectionist Democrat, and of rugged and virile character. For years he was the only Democratic Representative from Philadelphia, and served as speaker of the House from 1876 to 1881. Alfred D. Harmer and Charles O'Neil are not remembered so well, although they served fourteen and fifteen terms respectively. General Bingham won his military title in the war, and received a medal for special gallantry. His first political service was as postmaster of Philadelphia in 1867, and he has been in public office ever since.



HON. HENRY H. BINGHAM,
Pennsylvania Congressman and fifth "father of the House" from Philadelphia.

IT IS SO rarely that a son achieves high honors in the same profession as his father that an instance of the sort is remarkable. Those experts who know Frederick Dent Grant, recently promoted to the grade of major-general in the regular army, declare that the military genius of one of America's greatest soldiers was transmitted to the son. Of course the son never had the opportunities of the father to call forth his deepest powers, but the military duties that have come to the descendant have been performed faithfully and well. General Grant has reached the highest grade he can aspire to in the service, and his army of friends have been congratulating him on his deserved promotion. He might have command over a division, but he prefers to remain in charge of the Department of the East, with headquarters on Governor's Island, New York harbor. General Grant always has had a preference for the military, and was deeply interested in the career of his father in the Civil War. He went to West Point as soon after the ending of the war as his age would permit, and was graduated in 1871. He only remained in the army for ten years, and resigned in 1881 to go into business. When his country needed him he was ready to volunteer. President McKinley made him a brigadier-general of volunteers, and he served several years in the Philippines. After the insurrection was quelled he was made a brigadier of the line and took command of the Department of Texas, whence he was transferred to his present post. General Grant has had an honorable civil as well as military career. He was formerly minister to Austria, and later police commissioner in New York.



MAJOR-GENERAL F. D. GRANT,
Recently promoted, a soldier of pronounced ability.

EDWARD S. CLINCH was appointed, on the 16th of January, to succeed Mr. Justice George C. Barrett on the Supreme Court bench. Justice Clinch resides at No. 133 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, New York, and was born in New York City and educated in the public schools and the City College. He took his law course at Columbia Law School, and began the practice of the law by entering the office of Man & Parsons, a firm of which John E. Parsons, Esq., was a member. While there he was associated with Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of State, and Hon. Edward M. Shepard, as fellow-clerks. Since he engaged in practice for himself Justice Clinch has been very actively employed in all branches of legal work except the criminal. He has been engaged both in this and in other States in many cases of large importance. He has been a member of the Republican county committee for many years, and was presidential elector in 1904. He was nominated as a justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the first department by Governor Higgins, the State senate confirming the nomination on January 16th. No candidate for a judicial office ever had more influential backing. He was endorsed by the Republican county organization and by many leaders of the Bar and others, including Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of State, John E. Parsons, Esq., Hon. Joseph H. Choate, Hon. Alton B. Parker, General Stewart L. Woodford, Charles E. Hughes, Esq., General Henry E. Howland, Congressman William S. Bennett, ex-Judges Ernest Hall, John J. Freedman, Horace Russell, Roger A. Pryor, Henry W. Bookstaver, and George G. Reynolds. Justice Clinch, we predict, will make a record of which the State will be proud.



THE HON. EDWARD S. CLINCH,
Just appointed to the Supreme Court bench by Governor Higgins.
Albany Art Union.

REV. J. H. DE FOREST, D.D., one of the best-known clerical graduates of Yale University, a missionary of the American Board in Japan for thirty-one years, recently made a remarkable six weeks' tour of over two thousand miles, touching at Tokio and Osaka, speaking in five of the great cities and towns of beautiful Shikoku, then swinging around to Shimonoseki, where, with Dr. Pettee, he spoke in four of the famous cities and towns that border the Inland Sea. He says: "Declining repeated invitations to speak in public halls and schools, I confined myself mainly to the churches, where, without giving offense to any, I could speak on square out-and-out Christian themes. I made even the terrible battlefields of Manchuria speak loud for the God of righteousness and the progress of the race. At one meeting there were seventeen decisions for Christ, and at another I did the strangest thing of my life—baptized two college students, with three ex-convicts and a number of workmen, while another baptized ex-convict led the services."

WHAT AMERICAN diplomacy could not do in China, in checking the boycott of Americans and American products, has been practically accomplished by the pen of that fearless American in the far East—Volcano Marshall. Seldom, if ever, has anything been written approaching in severity Marshall's arraignment of Chinese character, appearing in the Shanghai *Bund* of its issue of December 31st last. Marshall was in the thickest of the Chinese anti-foreign riot on December 18th. On Nan-king road he was assaulted by the mob of 3,000 infuriated Chinese that subsequently burned the handsome police-station, attacked the city hall, and looted and wrecked the hotel annex. In his article he uses this incident as a bludgeon to cudgel the Chinese. Marshall, in concluding his merciless castigation, proposes a toast to his "Mongolian brethren," to be drunk "standing and in silence." The toast is: "On with the boycott!" which has since become the slogan of Americans in China. The article, while it aroused great indignation among the Chinese, also caused great consternation among their high officials. Placards on the walls in the native city, calling on the Chinese to boycott American goods, were torn down, and the boycott in the great commercial city of Shanghai, where it had its inception, is on the wane. Mr. Marshall was editor of the first and only American newspaper—the Shanghai *Times*—published in China. On the paper's purchase by an Englishman he retired as editor. As a writer Mr. Marshall is a master of invective.



VOLCANO MARSHALL,
Whose fierce denunciation of the Chinese checked the Anti-American boycott.—Le Mungyon.

THE GOLDEN FRUIT OF THE GOLDEN STATE

THE ORANGE INDUSTRY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

By La Salle A. Maynard

THE FAMOUS discovery in Sutter's mill-race was a more dramatic event, and made a more direct, a louder and more passionate appeal to a money-loving and money-getting age, than any discovery, however wonderful, in horticultural science could possibly do; and so it was that the discovery of the navel or seedless orange and its introduction into the soil of California, at Riverside in 1873, failed to set the world ablaze, as the gold in the mill-race did, prompted no rush of daring prospectors and wild adventurers across weary and perilous leagues of mountain and plain, and aroused no passions which called for the work of vigilance committees and the application of lynch law. Nor did the immediate returns of the second discovery thunder so large in the index of profits as did the first.

But when Mr. Luther C. Tibbets and his aged wife brought home from Washington, D. C., in December, 1873, four orange shoots which had been brought to that city from the banks of the Amazon, and planted them by their cottage at Riverside, they unwittingly opened a new era for an industry destined within a few years to set a stream of one kind of gold flowing out of California and a stream of another kind flowing back to it comparing favorably in value, if not in volume, both ways, with the product of the mines and the mints, and carrying with it on its outward flow a much larger measure of health, happiness, and good cheer to the homes and firesides of the world. For it cannot be truly said of the gold stamped and coined from the sunshine of California's summer-land that it is either "hard to get" or "heavy to hold," nor does it ever play to a miser's greed or awaken the robber's murderous lust. That I am not indulging in a flight of mere sentiment as to what the citrus industry means for California, let me quote just here a table from the *California Fruit Grower*, showing the shipments of oranges and lemons from this State for the past five years:

Season.	Car-loads.	Boxes.
1900-01	24,900	8,964,000
1901-02	19,180	6,904,800
1902-03	23,871	8,593,560
1903-04	29,399	10,701,210
1904-05	31,422	11,105,864

While I am in a statistical mood let me set forth a few more figures, to show the dimensions of this citrus fruit business. It is estimated that there are over seventy thousand acres of orange-trees in California to-day, chiefly navels, and about fifteen thousand acres of lemons. To-day the direct investment in the citrus-fruit industry in southern California is fully \$50,000,000 with another \$50,000,000 invested in subsidiary and closely-related industries; while the income from the direct investment is from \$15,000,000 to \$18,000,000 annually—a pretty fair return, one may say. But of course the vital question is how much of these \$15,000,000 or \$18,000,000 represents actual profit? On that point I may venture a few more figures obtained through consultation with many large orange growers and other good authorities. An orchard of navels in their prime will yield from 200 to 300 pounds of fruit to a tree. At a price of one cent a pound, this means a return of from \$2 to \$3 per tree. Orange groves average about 90 trees to an acre. That means an income of from \$180 to \$270 per acre. On the side of outgo, the items of irrigation, cultivation, taxes, picking, etc., amount to from \$60 to \$80 per acre, leaving a net profit of from \$100 to \$210. This means a net profit of ten per cent. on orchard property valued at \$1,000 to \$2,100 per acre. If there is any crop that can make a better showing than this on the side of profit, I do not know where or what it is. And many individual cases might be cited where a much larger profit than that just mentioned has been reached. I have the statement of one ten-acre orchard before me on which the outgo last year for all purposes, including all the interest on the investment, was \$1,066.19 and the receipts \$2,633—a net profit of \$1,566.81 for the ten acres. From a four-year-old grove at Riverside, consisting of ten acres, the following account is given:

Care of ten acres for one year	\$200.00
Fertilizer, 4,000 feet at 4 cents	160.00
Water, \$5.50 per acre	55.00
Taxes	50.00
Pruning and sundry expenses	35.00
Total	\$500.00
By fruit sold	\$2,500.00
Less expense	500.00
Net income	\$2,000.00

I was assured by one of the extensive and successful growers at Monrovia that many of the groves in

that vicinity are paying from ten to fifteen per cent. on the investment. It might go without saying that in this orange industry, as in every other department of human endeavor, "brains must be mixed with the paint" in order to achieve success. What with insect pests of many kinds, new and old fruit diseases in a long and ever-varying array, exorbitant freight rates, outrageous private-car abuses, accidents and delays in transit, and the occasional dishonest practices of agents and shippers, the average orange grower has enough vexation for his righteous soul to keep him from being painfully angelic and with no immediate prospect of being "carried to the skies on flowery beds of ease." But on this point I think it may be asserted without fear of contradiction that no large industry of its kind in the world has so many brains put into it, is conducted after such systematic methods and on such thoroughly scientific principles, as the orange industry in southern California to-day. Evidences of this skill, care, and thoroughness are seen in the successful warfare against insect enemies, the preparation and care of orchard soil, the application of irrigation methods, and the preparation and handling of fruit for market. In all these things the latest discoveries in horticultural science are promptly utilized, and also the latest and most approved methods and devices in caring for and marketing the crop. In all this work the efforts of the growers are ably and generously aided by the State Horticultural Society and also by the Agricultural Department at Washington. The far-sighted policy of the government in this respect cannot be too highly commended.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HELPING TO REPLANT THE ORIGINAL NAVEL ORANGE-TREE AT RIVERSIDE, CAL.

But, leaving statistics behind, which are dry even when they relate to oranges, let me return to history for a moment. It must be understood that the introduction of the navel orange in 1873, while it revolutionized the orange industry and made possible its present great development, was by no means the beginning of the business in California. Its history dates back to the latter part of the seventeenth century, the first orange growers being the zealous and devoted mission fathers, who came hither, on spiritual conquest bent, from the home land of the orange, sunny Spain. There is record of an extensive orange orchard planted at the San Gabriel Mission in 1804 by "Father" Thomas Sanchez, and near this mission I was shown what is said to be the oldest orange grove in southern California. The first orchard planted in the State with a view to profit was that one of two acres planted near Los Angeles in 1841 by William Wolfskill. But it was not until the coming of the railroads and the opening of an Eastern market that orange-growing began to assume the dimensions of a serious commercial undertaking. In 1870 something like a "boom" began, and this received an impetus by the introduction of the navel, which has continued ever since.

How important a place the navel orange holds in the estimation of California growers may be judged from the fact that the first navel tree planted in 1873 by Mr. Tibbets was transferred and replanted in 1903, for safer keeping, in the court-yard of the principal hotel at Riverside, the transfer being attended with much ceremony and the shovel wielded by no less a personage than Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States. In the court-yard this parent tree still lifts a green and vigorous front, protected from meddlesome relic hunters by a "hands off" fence. When I looked upon it, a few weeks ago, its boughs were

drooping with a burden of golden globes of the most luscious and delectable kind.

If the orange may be justly called the king of fruits in southern California, it is at Riverside that you come to the very throne of its power. The people of that charming city live, move, and have their being among oranges. Everywhere the golden glory is before you, shining against its dark-green background. Under the courteous guidance of Mr. James Mills, superintendent of the Arlington Heights Fruit Company, I spent two delightful days wandering among the groves of orange and lemon in the Riverside district, making note of each step in the industry. At one elevated point we had under our survey the valleys of the Santa Ana and the San Gabriel, as far down as Azusa, with not less than thirty thousand acres of oranges spread before our eyes, or more than one-third of the total orange acreage of California. Mr. Mills has under his own management about 2,800 acres of citrus fruit, chiefly oranges, the largest acreage under one control in the world. During the season of 1904-5 the Arlington Company shipped 362,900 boxes of oranges and 117,632 of lemons, or about 1,200 car-loads in all, having a gross value in the market of \$1,122,413.81. In the groves of this company, stretching for miles along the heights, the orange industry in all its phases may be seen in its perfection.

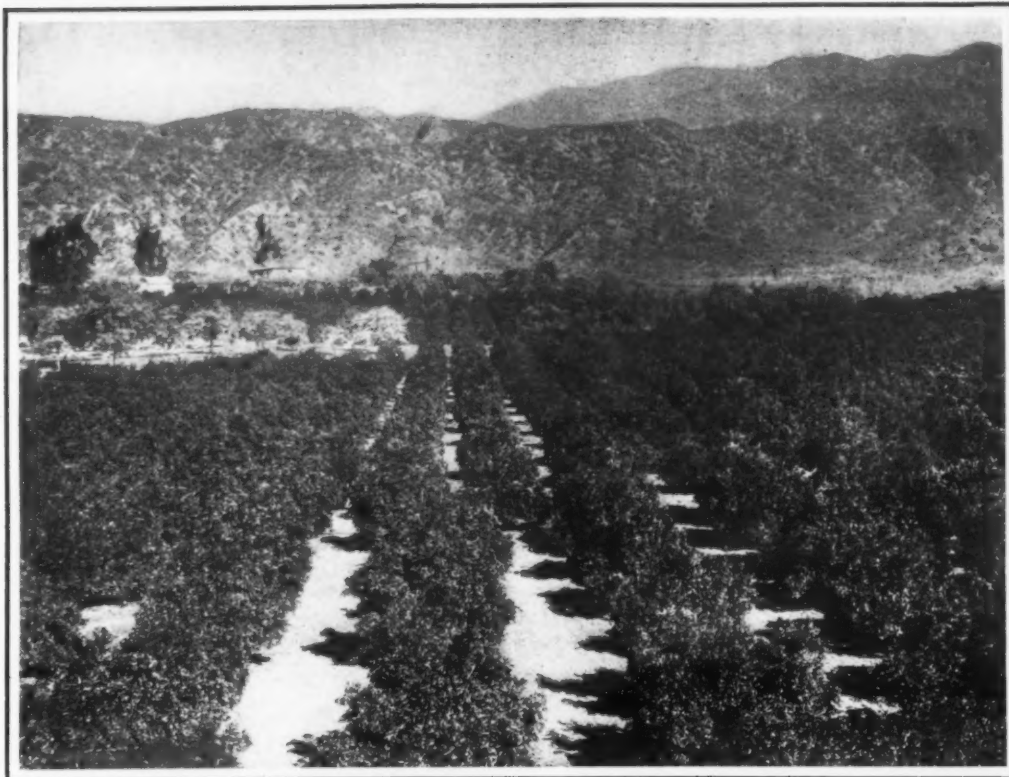
Had I the space I could write a long chapter on the special charms of Redlands, also, and still leave much unsaid. Of its magnificent drives, its beautiful avenues, its handsome public buildings, its attractive residences, its wonderful scenery—for each and all

these things it is widely and justly famed. Within its borders lies Canyon Crest Park, or Smiley Heights, the winter home of Mr. Albert K. Smiley, so widely known and beloved as "mine host" of the Lake Mohonk conferences. Here for six months of every year Mr. Smiley lives in such peaceful seclusion (?) as he may with some thousands of tourists visiting his grounds every season, and enjoying such leisure (?) as he can with sixty acres of oranges under his supervision, and twice as many acres of the rarest flowers, trees, and shrubbery, native and foreign, which may be found anywhere in the world under tropic suns. To look out upon the landscape which unrolls itself before one's eyes from the piazzas and parkways of Smiley Heights, with snow-capped mountains rimming the horizon and blossoming orange groves filling all the valley at one's feet, is to catch a view of something as nearly paradisaical as this old earth of ours affords. In its special relations to the orange industry Redlands enjoys pre-eminence, ranking next to Riverside in volume of production, and claiming to excel even that favored locality in the quality of its fruit. It has within its borders some fifteen packing-houses, and last year its shipments of citrus fruits amounted to nearly 4,000 car-loads.

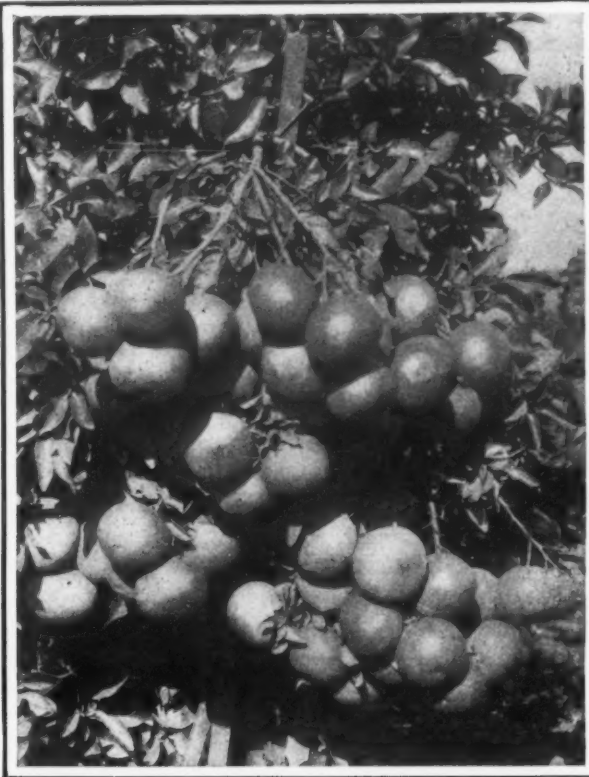
I have written of citrus fruits—a term which includes, of course, several products besides oranges. The most important of these are the lemon, the lime, the citron, and the pomelo or "grape-fruit." The latter term is popularly applied to the pomelo because of its habit of growing in clusters; but the word is misleading, and is seriously objected to by local pomologists. The lemon ranks next to the orange in commercial value. In a recent year, when 24,900 cars of oranges were shipped, the lemon product was carried in 3,200 cars. The domestic lemon has a more formidable competitor in the Sicilian product than the orange has to meet. The California lemon, however, has its special merits and excellencies, and its culture engages an increasing amount of capital and industrial enterprise. No one, except bakers and candy-makers, has much use for citron, and the demand for the domestic product is so small that it cuts no figure worth mentioning in the California citrus market. The largest citron grove in this country, comprising some ten acres, is situated in the foothills near Monrovia, and the fruit, in its preserved or candied form, is said to be fully equal to that which comes from Corsica and Greece. Grape-fruit is coming into more general use and popularity each year because of its medicinal value, as well as its palatableness. I know of nothing, next to an orange orchard ready for the harvest, more beautiful and suggestive of gustatory delights than a grove of pomelo-trees.

It would not be correct to convey the impression that seedless oranges have crowded out all other kinds of this fruit. One might get that impression as he

Continued on page 221.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF AN ORANGE GROVE AMONG THE FOOTHILLS OF MONROVIA.



BIG CLUSTER OF POMELOS (GRAPE FRUIT) READY TO BE PICKED.



SPRAYING-MACHINE AT WORK IN AN ORANGE GROVE.



SCENE IN THE PACKING-HOUSE OF THE DUARTE-MONROVIA FRUIT EXCHANGE.



PACKERS IN THE FRUIT EXCHANGE FILLING BOXES WITH ORANGES.



PICKING ORANGES FROM THE TREE.

CALIFORNIA'S PRECIOUS YIELD OF GOLDEN FRUIT.

HOW THE STATE'S VAST ORANGE CROP, VALUED AT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, IS GROWN, GATHERED, AND PREPARED FOR MARKET. *See opposite page.*



THE HOME AND THE HOUSEHOLD



An Edible Seaweed of Great Value.

PASSING A GROCERY on the upper West Side of New York, in what, if there is any particular quarter which could be designated as such, might be termed the Irish colony, I was attracted to a barrel of queer-looking and also queer-smelling, reddish-brown, half-dried leaves, unlike anything I had ever seen before. "Irish cabbage," replied the grocer to my inquiries. "Seaweed. Good to eat? Well, I should say so; food and medicine all in one. I sell on an average of one hundred pounds every week the year around."

Upon further inquiry I was told that the seaweed comes from the New England coast, where it is harvested by the farmers much as the sea moss or weed is harvested in Ireland. Armed with the address of an old-fashioned Irish family, I set out to learn more about "Irish cabbage." A number of recipes and a general knowledge about the much-neglected sea vegetable, commonly known as carageen, was my reward. There are several varieties of this marine vegetable growth. As is pretty generally known, the Irish moss proper, found in all places where drugs are sold, but seldom in a grocery, is highly prized both for its medicinal value and as a food. For the latter purpose it is principally used as a jelly or as a thickening substance for soups and gravies. When boiled in fresh water for thirty minutes it dissolves into a perfectly clear jelly, which, having no particular flavor of its own, takes easily any that is given it. Being delicate and nutritious, it is exceptionally valuable in the regimen of an invalid. One pound of the moss will make four gallons of firm, transparent jelly, which may be kept equally well in all climates, and in this regard is far superior to that containing animal substance. But the Irish cabbage, a reddish-purple weed with large, irregular leaves, which is thrown upon the beach in large quantities during high tide or is tossed up by storm waves, is not very familiar in this country, except to the Irish.

Just as it is brought from the sea it is spread upon the grass and dried. When it is cured or damp-dried it is packed in barrels and stored, or disposed of to buyers from New York and other large cities, where it is sold for twenty-five cents a pound. Irish moss retails for thirty-five or forty cents a pound. Irish cabbage is often eaten from the hand with bread or crackers, as one would eat cheese and crackers, and it is claimed by many that a small portion of the weed eaten every day will cure the most distressing case of dyspepsia. The wrack has a peculiar flavor unlike anything which can be described, and it is slightly salty. It is much used for soups and broths, and, prepared in that way, it is an excellent substitute for clams. A particularly palatable cup for morning, or a light luncheon, is a simple preparation with milk, well seasoned with salt, pepper and butter and a dash of peprika. Set the milk on the stove to heat, but not boil. Add a handful of the weed, let the whole simmer for a moment only, then strain into cups, add a spoonful of whipped cream and serve very hot. The flavor is very delicate, and the dish is sometimes relished by an invalid when all else fails to tempt. With a French dressing, the cabbage just as it comes from the grocery is chopped fine and served as a salad or as a relish.

The Irish moss, medically known as *chondrus crispus* or *chondrus mamillosus*, grows in large quantities along certain portions of the Atlantic coast. The harvest is subject to the tide, and like all other things, the best is the most difficult to reach, as it grows upon those rocks which are under cover when the tide is high. Eagerly the time is waited when the waves recede, leaving clear the white stretch of beach and the shaggy-appearing boulders rich with the dripping harvest. When fresh from the water the Irish moss is of a deep-purple color flecked with lavender and white. The leaves are semi-transparent and grow in small clusters. Men and boys clad in garments which, by much contact with the sun and brine, have faded into neutral tints, often wade in waist deep with their baskets and knives in order to reach a particularly well-covered rock or reef. After a storm the moss which has been torn from the rocks by the action of the water is thrown upon the beach, and then comes a busy time for the reapers, for the tide waits for no man, and it is necessary to get the moss to a safety point before the high water floats it off again. By continued washing and drying in the sun the moss is bleached from purple to a creamy white, as we find it at the druggist's or the grocer's.

There are many ways of utilizing the moss jelly as

a food, but an especially tempting dessert, and one which will agree with the most delicate digestion, is made as follows: Prepare the jelly by boiling the moss in fresh water, and, if desired, flavor with pistache or almond, strain, and set away to cool. In individual cups a layer of jelly is alternated with thin slices of orange, shredded pineapple, and strawberries or other fruit. Add a layer of jelly and grated nuts,

coast, principally at Monterey, and sent back to China.

The supply of seaweed of every description seems inexhaustible, as that pulled or reaped from the rocks is replaced by another and a more luxuriant growth the following year. On the Atlantic coast it is harvested only during the months from June to August, but at Monterey it is gathered every day all the year around.

H. Q.



A GATHERER OF EDIBLE SEAWEED ON THE ROCKY NEW ENGLAND COAST.

another layer of fruit and jelly, then a dash of brandy or sherry, topped with a cap of whipped cream, and set on ice until well moulded and very cold.

Irish moss is used as a foundation for many desserts in the dietary kitchens where especial dishes are prepared for invalids. An authority on the question of seaweeds states that scurvy, the dread of sailors, caused by the absence of potash in the salt meat which forms a part of every ship's provisions, would be ameliorated by the liberal use of the sea-moss jelly, which is rich in potash. Irish moss has always a place in the medicine chest of the old-fashioned housewife, who pins her faith to its healing properties for colds, sore throats, etc. On the coast where the moss is gathered, and also in the majority of Irish families, the moss is boiled, strained, boiled again with lemon juice and sugar, until it is of the consistency of syrup. It is taken hot, a teaspoonful at a time, and is said to be a very good remedy for the maladies referred to.



MAKING A TEMPTING DISH FOR AN INVALID OUT OF IRISH MOSS AND PINEAPPLE.

The Indians use the ashes of seaweed for granular swellings. It is also used by the Chinese, and so highly is it prized by them, both as a medicine and a food, that it is gathered in some parts of the Pacific

Women Growing Taller.

THE LATEST statistics relating to the human frame show that the average height of the American woman has increased one inch in the last decade, while the man has not gained a fraction of an inch; in fact, he has lost a fraction. There is food for thought in these figures, yet it will not do to get hysterical about them, as some sensational newspapers have done. There is no reason to aver that the future woman will be a giantess and her consort a pigmy. Rather the deduction may be made that the woman is gradually losing her frailness and is approaching somewhat the virile strength and stature of the man. This is hailed as a consummation devoutly to be wished, because it will make for a future strong and vigorous race.

A century ago the woman of slight frame, petite and short, was the normal type. A large woman was looked upon as abnormal and masculine. In the last two decades woman has come into her own. She has won recognition from educationalists; she has left the fireside for the shop, store, and office, thus competing actively with

men in the arduous cares of daily business; she has been forced to develop her frame and strength because of this active competition. We see in the result of this so-called emancipation of women a larger, stronger, and brainier woman.

The normal woman a decade ago was five feet and five inches tall; she has added an inch, and probably will add another in another decade or generation. Then she will arrive at the average man's height. The craze for athletics on the part of boys and girls will tend to enlarge the frame, even if it does restrict the amount of knowledge. The frame of the girl is even more susceptible to the enlarging influence of exercise than that of the boy, by reason of centuries of repression.

Get Busy!

DON'T say: "There's nothing doing; It's no sort of use to try." There's heaps of things a-brewing For a ten-strike, by and by: And the man to whom it's coming Is hot upon the trail; Not in a corner, humming: "Guess-I'll-fail!"

DON'T say: "There are no chances," When you're looking 'round for work. A man of pluck advances, But excuses mark the shirk. Just you make a place and fill it; Be certain you will win. A hole is wanted? Drill it; You'll-fit-in!

ARTHUR CHAMBERLAIN.

The Editor

EXPLAINS HOW TO KEEP UP MENTAL AND PHYSICAL VIGOR.

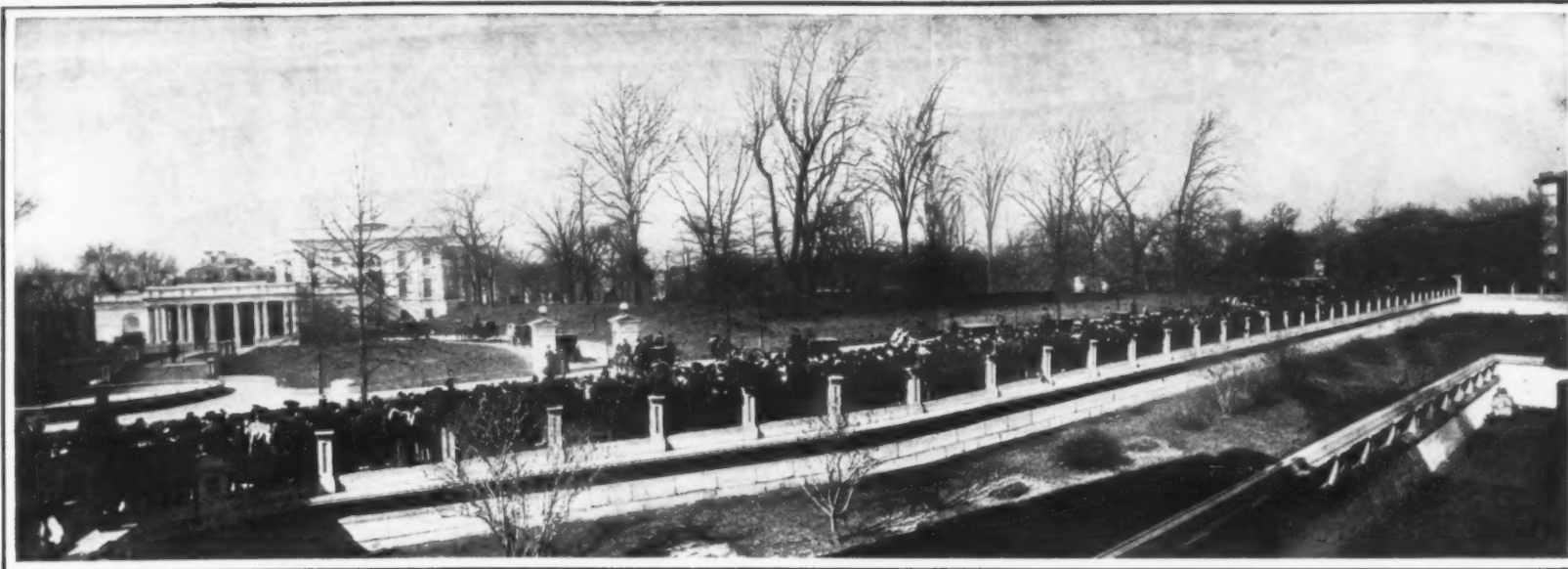
A NEW JERSEY editor writes:

"A long indulgence in improper food brought on a condition of nervous dyspepsia, nearly three years ago, so severe that I had to quit work entirely. I put myself on a strict regimen of Grape-Nuts food, with plenty of outdoor exercise, and in a few months found my stomach so far restored that the process of digestion gave me pleasure instead of distress.

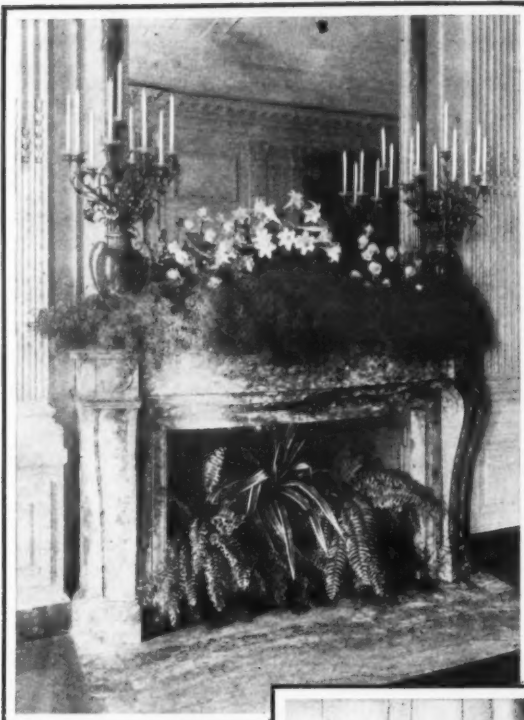
"It also built up my strength so that I was able to resume my business, which is onerous, as I not only edit my own paper, but also do a great deal of 'outside' writing.

"I find that the Grape-Nuts diet enables me to write with greater vigor than ever before, and without the feeling of brain-fag with which I used to be troubled. As to bodily vigor—I can and do walk miles every day without fatigue—a few squares used to weary me before I began to live on 'Grape-Nuts!' Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in packages.



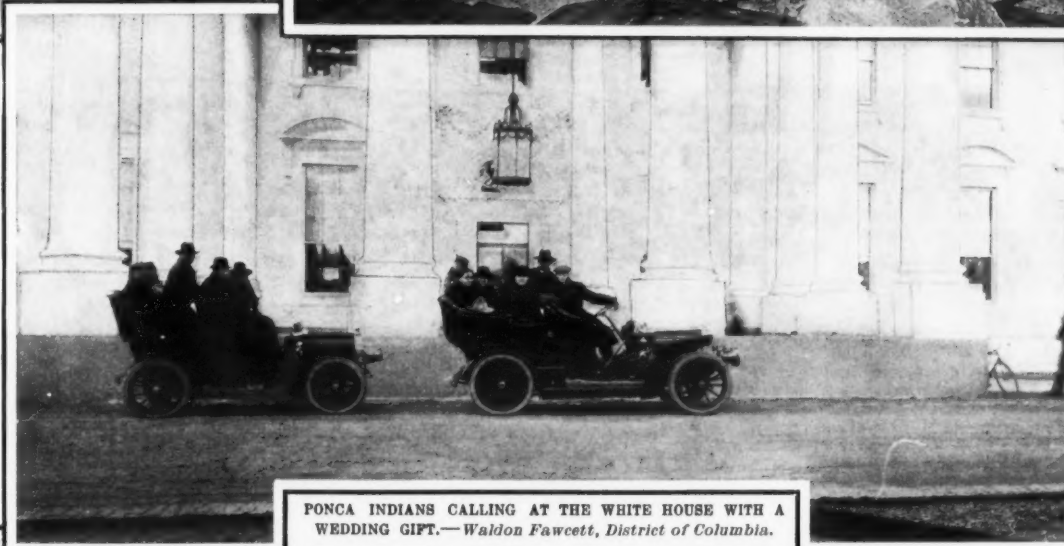
THE LONGWORTH-ROOSEVELT WEDDING—CROWD VIEWING THE ARRIVAL OF GUESTS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.—Frank J. Cullen, District of Columbia.



FIREPLACE OF THE EAST ROOM DECORATED FOR THE WHITE HOUSE WEDDING.
Copyright by Waldon Fawcett, District of Columbia.



HOUSE AT POMEROY, O., DEMOLISHED BY A FALLING ROCK MEASURING 600,000 CUBIC FEET—THE INMATES ESCAPED UNHURT.
Charles A. Hartley, Ohio.



PONCA INDIANS CALLING AT THE WHITE HOUSE WITH A WEDDING GIFT.—Waldon Fawcett, District of Columbia.



(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) THE \$750,000 FIRE IN RUTLAND, VT.—COMPLETE VIEW OF THE RUINS SHOWING MERCHANTS' ROW AND CENTRE STREET.—William S. Allen, Vermont.

NEWS PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST—VERMONT WINS.

FEATURES OF THE WHITE-HOUSE WEDDING AND GLIMPSES OF RECENT DISASTERS PORTRAYED BY CAMERISTS WHO EXCEL IN THEIR ART.



WHAT PEOPLE ARE TALKING ABOUT



A CAREFUL reading of the recent message of the Hon. Beekman Winthrop, Governor of Porto Rico, to the Third Legislative Assembly of the island, discloses nothing to justify the representations made in some influential American journals during the past few months to the effect that Porto Rico is sadly misgoverned, the people full of discontent, and the general conditions miserable and disheartening in the extreme. We have held to the belief all along that these reports were greatly exaggerated, and Governor Winthrop's message helps to confirm that belief. The fact is stated at the outset "that the past year has seen considerable improvement in the economic welfare of the island," the two leading agricultural products, sugar and tobacco, reaching a total value of \$14,516,413. While this is a sum considerably less than the totals of other years past, it shows an upward tendency which is decidedly promising. The receipts of the insular government during the past fiscal year exceeded the expenditures by \$84,098.32. Progress and improvement are reported in the judiciary of the island, in the cause of education, and the insular police force. Larger provision is urged for elementary education in the rural districts, and among other objects recommended for legislative action are a revision of the sanitary laws, the adoption of a civil-service system, "of a law setting forth clearly the powers and duties of municipal officers," and the adoption of a well-defined plan for highway improvement and extension, and a more simple and effective election law. Hope is expressed that a protective duty for coffee may be secured similar to that now laid on sugar and tobacco, and that Porto Rico's most valuable product may thus be restored "to its former place." If Congress will respond to this demand and to other recommendations which have been made by President Roosevelt for the improvement of industrial and political conditions in Porto Rico, we are confident that the island will soon enter upon an era of prosperity such as it has never known before. Many Americans who have visited this part of our domains believe that it has great possibilities.

ONE OF the most important advance movements ever inaugurated by the Lake Mohonk conferences on international arbitration was in the appointment, at the conference in June of last year, of a committee, headed by the Hon. Oscar S. Straus, to organize an American International Law Society. This committee has been industriously at work on a plan of

organization, and at a meeting held in New York recently a constitution for the new society was adopted and permanent officers elected. The president is the Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of State, and among the vice-presidents and members of the executive council are Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Hon. Joseph H. Choate, Judge George Gray, Secretary William H. Taft, Congressman Bartholdt, General Horace Porter, Senator Spooner, Professor Woolsey, of Yale, and other equally well-known and eminent jurists, educators, and publicists. Under the presidency of such a man as Secretary Root, and with so many able and distinguished coadjutors, the success of the American International Law Society is now practically assured. At the date of organization it had one hundred and twenty-five members, and it was expected that this number would be doubled in a few weeks. Among other things, the society proposes to issue a regular publication devoted to the discussion of international law and the promotion of its general work. As Chairman Straus said at the meeting for organization, "This institution is destined to have a great influence in this country and in international relations." That it will exert a vast and most important influence toward the organization of the world in the interests of peace there can be no doubt. International peace will not be assured except upon a foundation of order and justice, and these in turn must rest upon law. Since the establishment of The Hague tribunal and the conclusion of some thirty and more arbitration treaties between various nations agreeing to refer their disputes to that world-court, it is imperatively demanded that we shall have a code of international law commensurate in its form, volume, and spirit with the new conditions and needs which have been thus created. It is for this service that the American Society of International Law has been called into existence, and every lover of peace and concord throughout the world will wish for it the highest measure of success.

THE ARGUMENT in favor of a more stringent immigration law finds strong re-enforcement in a report made to our Department of Labor and Commerce by Mr. Marcus Braun, who was sent abroad by our government a year ago to investigate the conditions under which emigrants are sent to this country. He declares that while certain governments have laws ostensibly intended to restrict emigration, instead of doing so they actually encourage it by keeping alive "the patriotic spirit for the fatherland in these colonists, and representing to them that only by remaining true and loyal to the home country can they

receive protection in 'barbaric America.'" This is especially true, Mr. Braun says, in Italy and Hungary. He asserts that these countries regard the United States in the light of adjuncts of their own, and by their instructions and teachings to emigrants benefits accrue to the home land to the detriment of this country. He declares it to be a fact that \$50,000,000 was sent from the United States to Austria-Hungary last year by people of that nationality residing here. We think there must be a mistake in the size of these figures, but even if it were half the amount stated it would still be a serious drain upon the resources of this country for which there is no adequate return.

ACCORDING TO an official of the geological survey, in the three years since the Federal government organized its reclamation service seventy-seven miles of main irrigation canals of river size have been built, which, with others of smaller dimensions, constructed within the past twenty-five years, make a total of irrigation canals in the United States long enough to span the earth twice, and representing an outlay of \$90,000,000. "Every year," we are told, "the area reached by these canals returns a harvest valued at more than \$150,000,000, with a population of 2,000,000, dwelling in harmony and contentment, where only a short time ago a wilderness or a desert reigned." It is beyond question that no investment of government funds has yielded such large, immediate, and satisfactory returns as the money expended for irrigation purposes in the far West. No one except those who have visited such sections of the Union as Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and southern California can realize what irrigation has already done and what its extension means for the future of these regions, where often for eight months of the year not a drop of rain falls. Southern California—now one of the richest, most fertile, and populous sections of the United States—would still be, for the most part, an arid and uninhabitable country were it not for its vast systems of irrigation. The saying in all these regions that "water is life" has a significance elsewhere unknown. The Federal government has adopted a generous and far-sighted policy in regard to reclamation projects; but it might expend ten times the amount thus far appropriated with a surety of getting at least two dollars back within a few years in permanent additions to the nation's wealth.

The Golden Fruit of the Golden State.

Continued from page 220.

goes about some of the largest orange districts, for he would perhaps see no other. Among the better-known seed varieties, each of which has a considerable market value, are the Malta bloods, the tangerine, of Chinese or Japanese origin, sometimes called the glove-orange, the Mediterranean sweet, grown chiefly near Colton, and the Valencia. The last named is extensively grown, and is said to be increasing in favor. It offers the advantage of being a late orange, coming into market in May and June, and possesses the valuable quality of maintaining its excellence, even when left on the trees all summer. For these reasons it usually commands from two to three times the price per box of the navel, which ripen in the winter months only. In addition to these one comes across a kumquat-tree occasionally, a bush variety of the citrus family, the fruit of which is valued by housewives for preserves and marmalades. Then there is the Satsuma, a Japanese variety, nearly seedless, and the shaddock, a pear-shaped fruit, a native of China, and little used except for ornament.

The by-products of the citrus are numerous, but in this country little use has yet been made of them for commercial purposes. The only by-product which I have seen in any quantities, and of which I have made any personal use, is stove-wood made from the timber and roots of old and discarded trees. At the present price of fuel in California this is an item of the orange industry not to be despised. But of such by-products as we export from other lands, including citric acid, the oils and essences of orange and lemon, and orange-flower perfume, one hears little or nothing here. One might think that the toothsome and popularity of such preparations as orange marmalade would raise that product to a real value and dignity as a marketable commodity, but such is not yet the case. As it is, the "culls" picked out at the packing-houses, with other unmarketable fruit, are sold chiefly to peddlers for local consumption, and much of this poor stuff is gathered in heaps and destroyed.

The chief orange harvest usually begins in December and lasts for three or four months. Then it is that one sees groups of pickers everywhere in the orange districts busy clipping bunches of solidified sunshine from the trees, and on all the highways great vans on their way to the packing-houses loaded to the groaning-point with boxes of the garnered fruit. The height of the average navel tree renders it possible to reach most of the fruit from the ground, and for the remainder step-ladders come into play. Japs and Mexicans are largely employed as pickers in some dis-

tricts; in others only white labor is found. Three cents a box is the ruling price for this work, and good pickers earn from \$2.50 to \$3 per day. The orange is easily bruised by rough handling and made unmarketable, and great care is taken to avoid loss from this source.

The things one sees in an orange-packing house are a pleasure to the eye, delightful to the olfactories, and, when the local manager, or overseer, is a generous and indulgent person, also most excellent to the taste. The operations are quiet and simple, but systematic, and carried on by all possible mechanical and automatic devices for the saving of labor and effectiveness of service. At one end of a long building the oranges are unloaded from the vans; at the other end, a few minutes later, they are snugly ensconced in a railway car, ready at the door to begin its long journey eastward. Between these points of exit and entrance much has been done in a quick and quiet way. First the oranges are gently dumped into a receptacle, whence they are carried on a belt or moving platform to an upper part of the building, where they pass slowly along before a group of workers, who pick out the culls, or imperfect fruit, and drop them into chutes for disposition elsewhere. The other oranges are allowed to pass on down an incline to the separators, in the meantime their weight being taken and registered automatically as they move along. The separators consist of long troughs with slits or openings of varying widths at the bottom, through which the oranges drop according to their sizes as they are carried along, thus separating themselves into the three grades by which they are known to the market. These grades are based on size, and are known as "standard," the smallest; "choice," the next in rank, and "fancy," the largest of all. As they separate themselves and drop from the moving belt, the oranges run down in golden streams by little side chutes to a small canvas platform or box, whence they are removed by the nimble fingers of the packers, usually young women, wrapped in soft paper, and placed in boxes for final shipment. An expert packer will fill from eighty to ninety boxes per day. From these busy young women the boxes are carefully trundled to a near-by bench or table, where other employes deftly nail and close up the open side. One more turn by other ready hands and the finished boxes are passed into a car drawn on a convenient siding, where, carefully secured and piled to the roof, they are seen no more until they reach the great distributing centres in the Eastern markets.

The purely business side of the citrus industry is a highly interesting subject, especially to a student of economics, and deserves a chapter by itself. Nearly sixty per cent. of the citrus product is handled by the

Southern California Fruit Exchange, about twenty per cent. by the Citrus Union, and the balance by individual growers and independent organizations. The Citrus Union is an organization of shippers who handle the product on a commission basis. The Fruit Exchange is an organization of the growers themselves, and is on a co-operative basis. It is claimed for the exchange that it represents a larger invested capital, a larger volume of business, and a larger number of individual workers than can be found in any other co-operative enterprise in the world, dealing in a product of the soil. Both in theory and practice it seems to present the ideal system for bringing producers and consumers into the closest possible relations.

The operations of the Fruit Exchange are governed and directed wholly on the mutual plan, its officers all being chosen from its membership, the growers. It extends its supervision and control over the whole process from the picking of the crop to its sale in the Eastern fruit centres; it informs its members as to the state of the market and the prospects; it directs the individual grower as to when and how much of his crop to pick for shipment at a given time; it assumes all care and responsibility for the fruit from the time it reaches the packing-house until it is sold in the East by its salaried agents. At stated periods the profits arising from sales are divided up among the members of the exchange according to the volume and quality of their individual consignments, minus only the actual cost of packing, shipping, and the salaries of sales agents. The Southern California Fruit Exchange has its headquarters in Los Angeles under the direction of a central board made up of representatives from about seventy-five local exchanges scattered throughout the orange belt. Of course, the Fruit Exchange has its imperfections, but taking it all in all it is a most excellent and successful organization.

The Secret of Beauty

OF THE SKIN, SCALP, HAIR, AND HANDS IS CUTICURA SOAP, ASSISTED BY CUTICURA OINTMENT.

Millions of the world's best people use Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, the purest and sweetest of emollients for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.



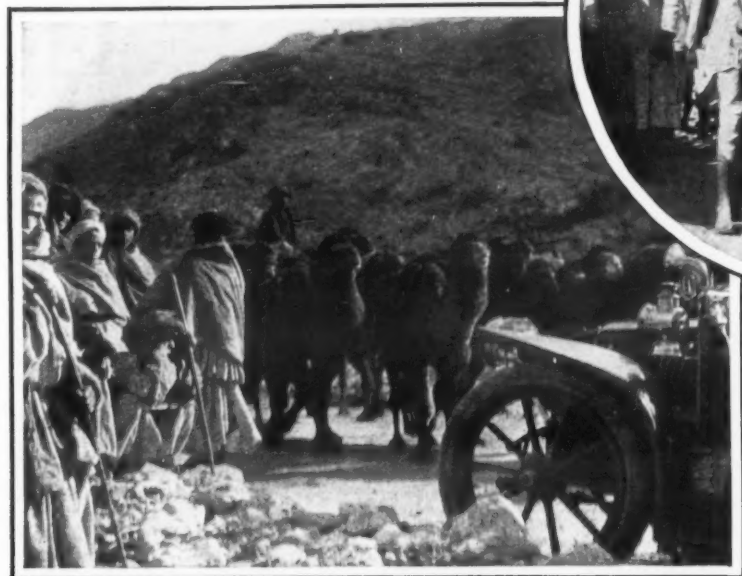
APPROACHING THE TAJ-MAHAL, INDIA'S FAMOUS MAUSOLEUM AND FINEST BUILDING, AT AGRA CITY.



CROSSING A RIVER IN INDIA BY A RUDE OLD-FASHIONED FERRY-BOAT.



BULLOCK CART, THE ANTIQUATED "AUTOMOBILE" OF THE HINDUS.



CARAVAN PASSING THE MOST MODERN OF VEHICLES IN THE KHYBER PASS, AFGHANISTAN.



NOTABLES RIDING ON A FINELY CAPARISONED STATE ELEPHANT AT PETRALA, INDIA.

AROUND THE WORLD IN AN AUTOMOBILE.

NOTABLE SCENES ATTENDING THE TRIP THROUGH INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN OF MR. AND MRS. CHARLES J. GLIDDEN, WHO HOLD THE WORLD'S RECORD (OVER 29,000 MILES) FOR TRAVEL IN A MOTOR-CAR.—Photographed for *Leslie's Weekly* by Charles J. Glidden. See page 230.

The Most Famous Revival Song.

THE EVANGELISTIC meetings of Messrs. Torrey and Alexander, the famous revivalists, are the exact reproduction of those of Moody and Sankey. One point of analogy is that a new series of "Gospel Hymns" is coming into vogue. Chief among them is "The Glory Song," which has been translated into fifteen foreign tongues, including the Chinese. It has been published 17,000,000 times within three years, and has been copyrighted, and the publishers have declined to allow even Mr. Alexander to use it longer. Hence a substitute has been written under the direction of Mr. Alexander, which is as follows:

When time is ended and heaven begun,
Earth's trials over its victories won;
When I shall hear the dear Saviour's "Well done,"
That will be glory be glory for me.

CHORUS.

Oh that will be glory for me,
Glory for me, glory for me,
Saved by His grace and beholding His face,
Oh, that will be glory for me.

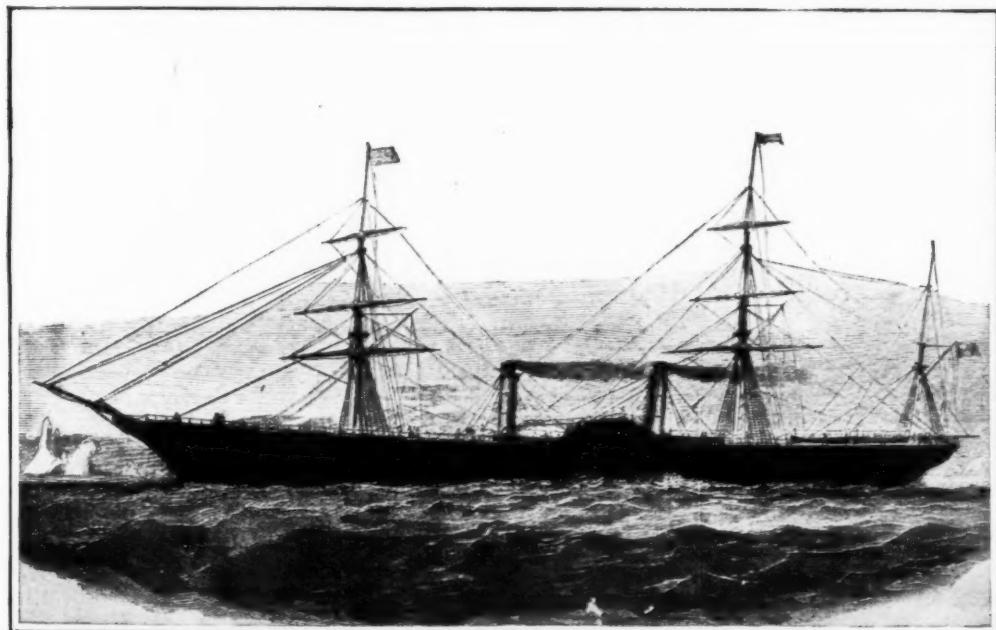
When I shall see the dear Lord I have known,
Once more exalted, a King on His throne;
When I shall hear Him confess me His own,
That will be glory, be glory for me.

Life may bring sorrow and weariness now,
Under the weight of the cross I may bow;
When Jesus places a crown on my brow,
That will be glory, be glory for me.

Topics and Pictures Fifty Years Ago.

ON THE first page of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* of March 1st, 1856, was a picture of the dedication of the Jackson monument in New Orleans. This fine piece of work has been one of the features of the Crescent City for years, and the whole South made the affair a holiday. Fully 60,000 persons witnessed the parade and the unveiling of the statue in Jackson Square, which is famous all over the world. Several views also were given of Eupatoria, in the Crimea, showing the fortifications and batteries, as well as the French soldiers

who were holding that place against the Russians. One of the chief topics of the day was the arrival of the steamer *Persia*, at that time the largest vessel ever built. She was inspected by thousands and the chief men of the city were entertained at a banquet by Mr. Cunard, the founder of the line. The harbor and fortifications of Malta were pictured. An illustrated attack on the mayor for the awful condition of the city streets, which were torn up and filthy, has been echoed only recently by Mayor McClellan publicly reprimanding the street commissioner. It seems that the efficiency of our city administration has not increased with the passing years. Portraits were given of George M. Dallas, "the new minister to England," and James T. Brady, a lawyer who was in demand as an orator at banquets. A new invention in a rapid card-printing press was told of, and an illustrated article on "Social Life in Hayti" was featured. A story of the hospital service in the Crimea was an interesting feature, making the issue complete. The jeweled medal presented to Florence Nightingale by Queen Victoria was shown in this connection.



THE ARRIVAL OF THE LARGEST STEAMSHIP, "PERSIA," PUT NEW YORK IN A FLUTTER.

Taken from the old files of *Leslie's Weekly* and copyrighted.



THE DEDICATION OF JACKSON'S MONUMENT IN NEW ORLEANS.

WILL CALIFORNIA'S BIG TREES BE CUT DOWN?

By
TOM THORNE

NOTE—Second article by Mr. Thorne on the timber interests in the United States.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., February 27th, 1906.

THERE HAS recently been much agitation in some quarters in California over the report that a great private lumber concern had bought the groves of giant redwoods on the western slope of the Sierras, which are among the wonders of the world, and that they are to be cut down without sentiment or mercy, and sawed into lumber. The report arose from the purchase by Mr. Whitesides, of Duluth, a famous lumber king, of two groves on the outskirts of the Yosemite Valley. The purchase made by Mr. Whitesides is significant rather of the rapid increase in the value of timber lands in California than of any danger to the mighty redwoods, the largest trees in the world.

Were not these marvelous giants already protected by law, there is another reason for their safety. Timber men say that they would not be valuable for lumber on account of their great age, for one reason (estimated 8,000 years), which makes the wood soft and rotten in places; and because they do not belong to the variety that is now much in demand. The coast redwood, a harder wood, is the variety used so extensively. It is a decorative wood, scarcely less attractive than mahogany, has a deep color, and takes a high polish. Large quantities of it go every year to the works of the Pullman Company, to be employed in the interior decoration of cars.

Gradually, as they have the opportunity, the other large lumber interests, which were formerly in Minnesota, Wisconsin, or Michigan, are absorbing the timber tracts of California. It is not their method to go into the market openly and publish the fact that they are anxious to purchase timber lands. They proceed quietly and stealthily, buying a small piece from an individual owner here and another there, until the whole tract is in their possession. They have in some cases, also, resorted to "freeze-out" tactics, and, where a stubborn land-owner has refused to part with his property, they have acquired land on all sides of him and, having him surrounded, he is at their mercy. But the large interests by no means control the lumber situation in California. The profits are distributed everywhere. More money is being made in lumbering in California than in stock-raising, farming, banking, mining, or in any other field of activity. The annual profits to the lumber-men are scores of millions. The new wealthy class of the Pacific coast are the lumber kings. There are some vast individual interests, and there are many of moderate proportions. One of the most unique of the latter, because it is being operated on the co-operative plan, is the California Land and Lumber Company, which has oak, pine, fir, and cedar lands, and a mill in Mendocino



HUGE SUGAR PINES OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.

County, and city headquarters in the Kohl Building, in San Francisco, Cal. The head of this organization is Mr. E. D. Baker, a prominent and successful business man of San Francisco.

Two years ago I went with Mr. Baker to Mendocino County to observe the operation of a co-operative cattle ranch, owned by an organization of which he was then, and is still, the head. This ranch was partly in the great timber section. It now owns absolutely 12,000 acres of land and controls much more. On it there are 1,500 cattle, a thousand hogs, fifty horses, and many hundreds of turkeys and poultry. It is one of the most picturesque spots in California, and the co-operative plan carried out by Mr. Baker has proved to be a signal financial success. Those who joined him in the concern two years ago have been receiving dividends at the rate of eight to twelve per cent. annually, many of these naturally becoming his associates in the lumber enterprise, appreciating the fact that the safest course for the investor is to identify himself with men and organizations which have proved their ability by success, rather than to take chances with those who are experimenting on unknown grounds.

Since I visited the ranch in the fall of 1903 an unusual discovery was made there. Surrounding and dividing the immense forests and pastures are sixty

miles of fencing. One day Mr. Baker took a board cut from one of these fence posts to a big furniture manufacturer in San Francisco. The post was of oak, and the manufacturer said to Mr. Baker, "I can use all you can bring me of that; and I'll pay you from \$80 to \$100 a thousand. I could use two car-loads right away." Mr. Baker discovered that on the Mendocino ranch he had a bonanza in fence posts. Oak fit for lumber is almost unknown in California. This makes the demand for it particularly strong. It is used in making furniture and for other purposes.

On part of the land owned by the co-operative ranch and on adjoining property controlled by Mr. Baker are thousands of oaks three feet in diameter and forty feet from the roots to the lowest branches; besides, there was much pine, fir, and cedar. So a small saw-mill was built, and its operation has shown that timber may be cut here, sawed, dried, and shipped to market for half of its market value; and the expense will be materially lessened when the extension of the California and Northwestern, which starts at San Francisco, is finished. The survey of the line extends through this timber tract. Mr. Baker and his associates realized the profits in lumbering operations on a wider scale. This small saw-mill demonstrated that a net income of \$100,000 a year could be made by operating a mill of 25,000 feet daily capacity, consequently they organized a company, on the co-operative basis, to secure funds for the enlargement of their mill and the extension of their lumber operations. To those who participate in this organization six per cent. interest is at once paid on the amount of their participation, and, having the best security for their investment, they share in future the profits, which should be extensive. When six per cent. preferred stock is sold, first-mortgage bonds bearing six per cent. interest, equal in amount to the stock purchased, are deposited with the buyer, so that every stock owner is doubly protected in his dividends and interest—for he has a first lien on all the company's property, land, saw-mills, etc., and as the company's assets are five times the amount of the bond issue, every investor's interest is well protected. Few, if any, enterprises offer this assurance to stockholders.

Opportunities are rare for any persons not "on the ground" to get into a paying lumber enterprise. One property, upon which a valuation of \$850,000 was placed a year ago, has since earned \$215,000—more than twenty-five per cent. There is a farmer in El Dorado County who, fortunately, has a considerable number of big forest trees on his farm. When he wants cash he cuts one of these down, saws it into sections, and sells it to a neighboring lumber mill. Not long ago he felled one sugar pine that cut 20,000 feet. The farmer got \$1,200 for the tree.

WONDERFUL INTELLIGENCE OF TRAINED DOGS—By HARRIET QUIMBY

MORE THAN any other animal in the world, the dog has always been the friend and companion of man. In this regard so much has been written and said that there is nothing left with which to sing anew his praises; but as an actor, competing with horses, cats, and other domestic animals, to say nothing of the wild beasts which are caged and sent to this country to perform in vaudeville for our delectation, he is placed in a somewhat different light. Be it remembered at the outset that the intelligence of a dog is second only to that of man. Anything which can be taught to any dumb brute, excepting the monkey, with its almost human hands and feet, can be taught to a dog in much less time than it takes to educate the others. The only disadvantage he suffers in comparison with a monkey is in his physique. Owing to this lack of physical requirements, he is thought by many to be inferior in intellect. As a matter of fact, the reasoning power of a dog, his judgment, and all-around wisdom qualify him to appropriate the lion's title—king of beasts.

There are hundreds of educated dogs on the stage to-day, all performing more or less difficult acts, some musical, others educational, and many acrobatic, often one animal having a repertoire of half a dozen tricks. They seldom lack engagements, these canine actors, for the grown-ups as well as children enjoy seeing them perform. An unusually interesting troupe of forty animals, including cats, birds, and several species of dogs, was seen at Proctor's vaudeville theatre, New York, a few weeks ago. Joseph Goleman, their trainer and owner, has much of interest to say about the education of his pets.

In the first place, actor-dogs have many of the failings of their human brothers in the profession. They are self-conscious, stubborn, subject to stage-fright, and last, but not least, they are intensely jealous, not when one receives more applause than another, but when one receives more personal attention from the trainer than another. They are vain, too, and are always anxious to appear in their ribbons and stage dress. They readily learn that when before an audience they cannot be chastised, and now and then one takes advantage of the situation, with the result that the entire troupe is called for rehearsal after the show. In the Goleman troupe there are collies, great Danes, dachshunds, poodles, black-and-tans, and several fox terriers.

Of his actor animals Mr. Goleman, the other day, said: "The great Dane and the St. Bernard are by far the most attentive and faithful animals, and if the trainer will make clear what is wanted they will do

their utmost to please. That is more or less characteristic of all dogs. If they can be made to understand what the trainer is trying to have them do, they willingly and pleasantly perform all that is in their power to do and they have been given the intellect to comprehend. With cats it is different. Mistress Tabby must be coaxed, petted, and cajoled into thinking she is having a good time, and her good time is always associated with eating. But in training any animal the trainer must remember that eating is always advantageously combined with education. A dog, no matter how willing, must be reprimanded at times, but use force with a cat and, for all the world like a prima donna, she will bristle up and defy you to make her act unless it pleases her. It is a continual round of flattery, petting, and feeding when a cat is being trained—it is the only way to manage her. A dog can be trained anywhere—in a room, a back yard, or any convenient place—but a cat must be trained in a place similar to that in which she is expected to act.

"The importance of this was illustrated last season in a London vaudeville house. A troupe of fifty or more cats were put through their paces for a manager, and so novel and entertaining was the act that they were engaged at once. The troupe was moved to the theatre, and when the curtain rose, and the cats caught a glimpse of the audience, they scattered in all directions, running up the scenes and perching in the flies, impervious to all entreaty to come down and act. They had been trained in a large room, and although the precaution to accustom them to footlights had been observed by placing lights in the room, they had nevertheless to undergo another siege of training before they could be induced to perform before an audience. There are always two or three understudies in a cat troupe, because if Tabby feels the least bit indisposed she will refuse to move, much less to act. With a dog it is quite different; he will be very sick indeed before he forgets that he has duties to perform, and he always makes an effort to do his best. Music has a pronounced effect on all animals, and without an orchestra they go through their acts aimlessly and without interest.

"A poodle is the easiest of all to train, and the dachshund is the most difficult; the latter not because he is stupid, but because he is too smart. A dachshund readily understands what you want him to do, and he can do it, but he thinks he knows a better way, and he invariably tries his way first. As a result, he is never trained in anything that is really difficult. A dachshund seems to be always poking fun at one and getting no little amusement out of it for himself.

Collies are easily trained, but they are more or less unreliable, and they are such flatterers—they make you think things are all right, and then they run away at the very first opportunity. In preference to other dogs, collies are trained almost exclusively in the militia of Vienna for carrying, in time of war, messages and medicine to and from the camp and the sick soldiers, but they are chosen more for their speed than for faithfulness. Fox terriers are natural acrobats. Within a few weeks one can be trained to turn a somersault; a few weeks more and he will do a double turn. To teach him to do this the trainer calls the animal to him, and as he comes jumping playfully against the trainer he is caught and turned quickly in the air, much to his surprise. He thinks it is play and he comes jumping up again. After each turn he is given a small piece of meat. In a few weeks he will run up and try independently to do the turn over in the air for the meat, and if he is encouraged it will not be long before he is an accomplished acrobat."

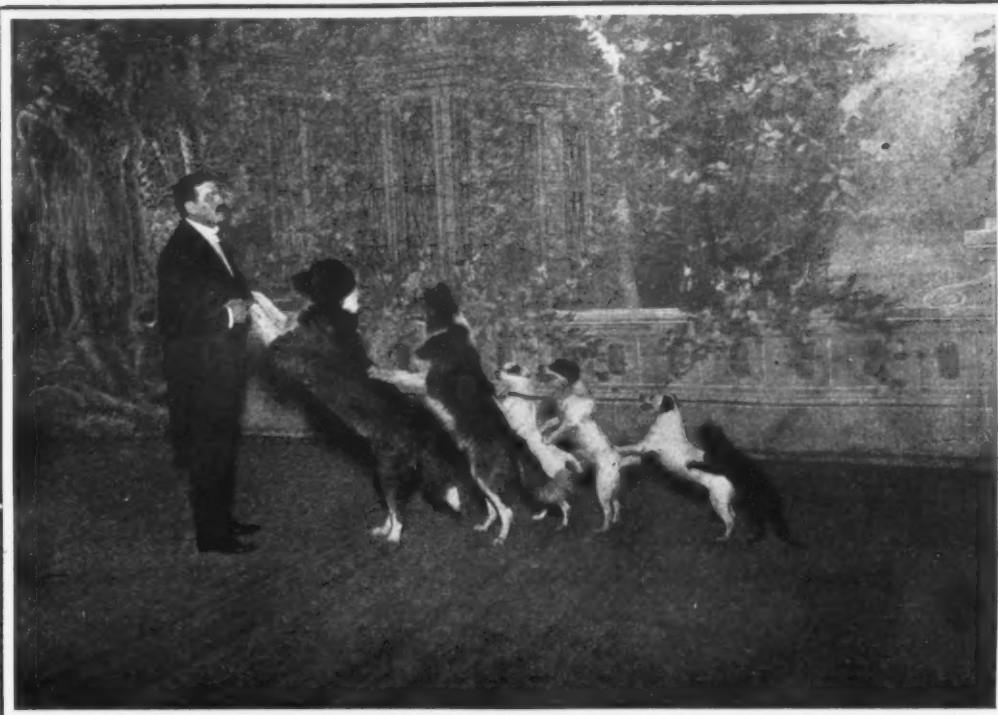
A most difficult act to teach, but a bit which never fails to please an audience, is where a cat and a dog play a pantomimic comedy. The curtain rises upon the scene set with a table in the centre, upon which a waiter places a few dishes, a bottle, a loaf of bread, and some meat. To the left of the stage lies a collie with a collar around his neck and chained to the floor. On the other side of the stage is a covered basket. As the waiter leaves the scene the collie wakes up, peers cautiously about, then slips his head from the collar, runs over to the table, where he climbs up and eats the meat from the plate, then casts about for something with which to hide his thievery. Suddenly he spies the basket in the corner, runs quickly over to it, lifts the cover, and grasps by the nape of the neck the beautiful white cat which he has found within. He carries her to the table, and while she is naturally smelling around where the meat was, he hurries over to his corner, slips his head through his collar, and apparently goes to sleep. In rushes the master, finds the meat gone and the cat on the table. He looks suspiciously at the dog, but the latter is innocently sleeping.

It is then that Tabby does a little acting. She reaches up her two white paws around the neck of the master and, to all appearances, whispers something in his ear. Of course he reprimands the dog and rewards the cat, while the audience applauds. The act is cleverly done and the animals enter into the spirit of the little comedy and seem to enjoy it. This trick is taught by months of infinite patience and a

Continued on page 232.



A DACHSHUND PERFORMING ITS ONLY TRICK, RUNNING AN AUTO.
A. E. Dunn.



DOGS GETTING READY TO WALK AROUND THE STAGE ON THEIR HIND LEGS AND LINKED TOGETHER.—A. E. Dunn.



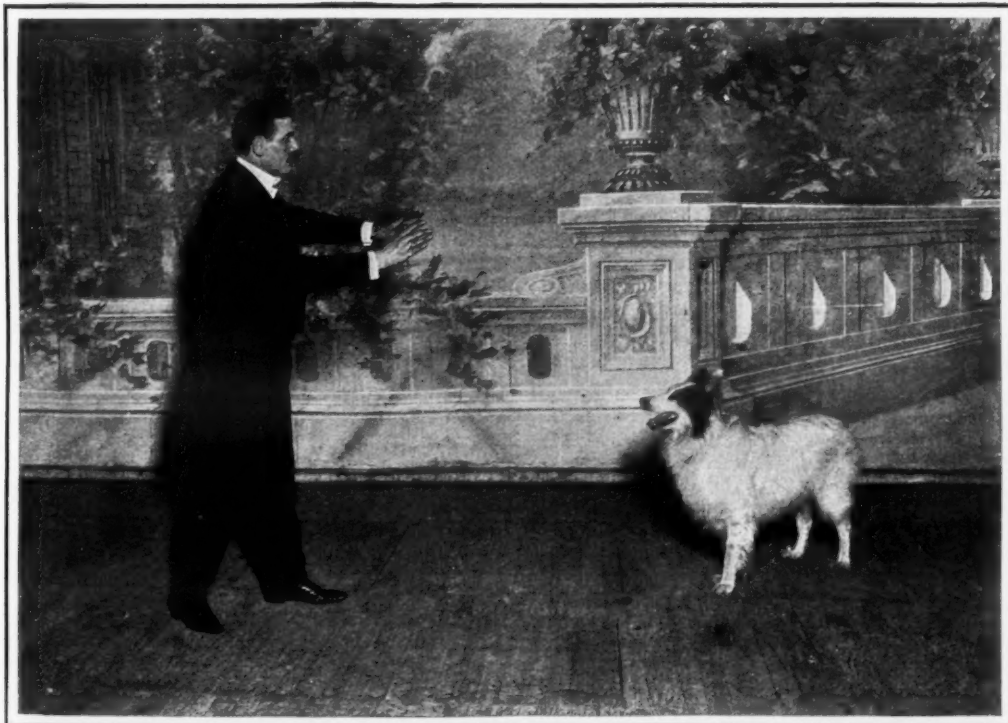
REMARKABLE BALANCING FEAT OF
TRAINER JOE REICHEN'S DOG.



PUTTING A CAT AND SOME PIGEONS THROUGH A COURSE OF TRAINING RIGHT ON THE
STAGE.



DOG BALANCING ITSELF ON AN OUT-
STRETCHED ROD.



PROFESSOR GOLEMAN TRAINING A DEAF DOG BY A SYSTEM OF SIGNS.—A. E. Dunn.



CAT IN TRAINING BELIEVES SHE HAS A GOOD TIME.—A. E. Dunn.

CANINE AND FELINE ACTORS ON THE VARIETY STAGE.

DOGS AND CATS TRAINED TO PERFORM TRICKS THAT SURPRISE AND PLEASE THEATRE AUDIENCES. See opposite page.



The Wretched Life of the Korean Farmer

By ELEANOR FRANKLIN



ABOUT THE first question that occurs to the stranger in the Land of Morning Calm is, What in the name of starvation do the people live on? Nowhere on the ordinary lines of travel are there any signs of agricultural industry, and one reflects with astonishment that these people, like all other peoples, must exist upon the produce of the earth. I have before described the wild wastes lying on every side of the capital in what is supposed to be one of the most productive provinces in the empire, and in traveling the length and breadth of the peninsula I did not see much more promise of plenty than is evident in this same Kyong-Kieu. And yet the Koreans live in such numbers that the land would be considered over-populous, even if every inch of it were fertile. Seventy per cent. of the population of Korea are farmers, and although no part of the country is richly productive, every inch of land that will produce anything is under the most careful cultivation. Farming in Korea is much what it is in Japan, except that the Koreans have not arrived at the perfect system that characterizes everything done by the Japanese. The products of Japan are those common to Korea, and I believe that the little islanders are indebted to their peninsular brothers for the introduction into Japan of many of the most important of their staple articles. It is said that, like all other Koreans, the Korean farmer has degenerated through the past century or so until his condition has quite changed the face of his country. I should say the degeneration of the farmer is directly responsible for the decadence of the entire nation, and for the position it now occupies among the nations of the far East. It is the least among the small; a pigmy alongside of giants.

The farmers once owned the soil. They were once prosperous; they resisted unjust taxation and were ready to fight for their rights. They appreciated their own importance and their high position among the classes of society. They made Korea a land of fine walled cities and palaces, and made it possible for their government to pay tribute to two neighboring courts at the same time. But in the midst of their prosperity came difficulties in the land which necessitated the collection of enormous funds, and these the farmers had to supply. Extortion became a custom and resistance was punished with such atrocious severity that the farmer in time began to bend his neck to it and to dumbly accept his inevitable slavery. This is what it amounts to. He is slave to the *yamen* of his district, which in its turn is slave to the departments of government in Seoul. Every district must supply a certain amount of revenue, which may be enlarged without excuse when the authorities find themselves in need of extra funds. And thus the spirit of the farmer is broken. He is lethargic and wholly indifferent as long as the *yamen* leaves him enough of the fruits of his labor upon which to eke out a bare existence. When this is not done he starves without a protest, or sits him down on the roadside among the other beggars to beseech leave to live from chance passers-by. But in no case will he resist the demands made upon him unless he fortunately be possessed of foolhardy indifference to the punishment meted out for resistance.

How far the new government instituted by Japan will succeed in bettering these conditions remains to be seen. During a conversation with his Excellency Count Katsura, the late prime minister of Japan, while the war was still in progress and prospects of peace were still rather remote, he said to me: "Our first attention, after the close of the war, shall be given to Korea. She is our nearest neighbor and allied to us in many ways both natural and political. At present her condition is a menace to the peaceful progress of the entire East. She is governed by a horde of dishonest politicians who know nothing whatever about the spirit of patriotism, who have no thought of country that is not immediately connected with thoughts of personal gain. Her resources are sapped to fill private pockets, and her disgustingly evident decadence is the direct result. We mean to infuse new life into the nation if it can be done. We mean to institute a new order of government that will be government for the people. We mean to introduce the same reforms by which we ourselves have so greatly benefited. Our motives are not altogether philanthropic, but the rest of the world will easily understand that. We will gain much through Korea's development, but only in proportion as other nations have gained through our ready acceptance of modern enlightenment. We didn't want it in the beginning; no more does Korea, but we were forced to see the wisdom of the new order at the mouths of cannon; and for the good of the world we shall force Korea to do the same, keeping in mind all the time, of course, the law of nations by which mutual benefit is arrived at. Korea shall be our first consideration after our war with Russia is over."

Count Katsura knew whereof he spake, for his government has lost no time in getting control of affairs in Korea, and we who know the conditions existent in the poor little country will watch their progress with exceeding interest. We think now we see the end, when Korea will have ceased to exist and greater Japan will have risen triumphant upon her

ruins, but it is not yet time to judge how far the motives of the Japanese are philanthropic, how far purely selfish. In the meantime the Korean farmer goes on his lethargic way without a thought of better things at hand. As a nation the Koreans have hated the Japanese for centuries, and I cannot think that they expect much benefit from them. They have always called them pigmies and dwarfs, among other names no more flattering, and they have resented their repeated conquests much after the manner in which one resents the triumph of a swarm of buzzing mosquitoes or stinging wasps. But they will accept whatever is inevitable without much display of heroism, for in their decadence they have no alternative.

To-day the Korean farmer produces his rice, his millet, his barley, and small vegetables by the same laborious methods his ancestors used in ages past. His implements are of the rudest imaginable kind, and nobody seems to be able to grasp the idea that improvement is possible. The Korean plow, sometimes drawn by a bullock, sometimes by the shaggy little native horse, and sometimes by the women of the family, turns the soil in what seems to us the wrong direction, and it is so narrow that the work of preparing a field is tedious and slow. But the Korean doesn't mind this. He always has more time than anything else, and no single farmer has so much land that he must hurry from one field to another in order to get all the crops in during planting season. Rice is sown in small patches in May, and as it does not have to be transplanted to the paddy fields until June, these are drained and used for an extra crop of barley with which to tide the family over the summer months. Like the Japanese, the Koreans know perfectly the art of conserving water for irrigation purposes; but unlike the Japanese, their rice-farming is not a fine art whereby their country is turned, in the months of June and July, into a wonderful patchwork of broad green ribbons waving between tiny stripes of silvery water. There is nothing more beautiful in the world than a Japanese rice-field in the perfection of its summer green. It looks as if it had been planted by strictest rule and measurement. But the Korean's work is ragged and irregular. His fields are not his pride. They are his necessity, upon which he devotes no useless labor and no love. Why should he? He does not work for himself, but for his *yamen*, and his *yamen* will leave him only so much, any way, so why be over-industrious and prideful? With his patient bullock he wades knee deep in the mud of the paddy fields and performs the task that is due to be performed, but he does it without ambition, and the possible results of his labors seem not to interest him.

There are things besides rice and other grains which are grown in Korea, however, and which do command most interested attention. There is a root called ginseng that is more valuable than anything else in the world in Korean eyes. From it is brewed a drink that intoxicates and is supposed to possess wonderful healing powers. Very few Koreans can afford to use it except on most pressing occasions, but in the houses of the gentry it is frequently offered to honored guests. Once upon a time this product was one of Korea's chief exports and yielded an enormous annual revenue; but in the intermediate west of the United States, in the south Mississippi valley, the same thing was discovered in great quantities, and from this source it began to pour into China so rapidly that Korea's market was quite destroyed. The American product was greatly inferior in quality, but it served the same purpose to the Chinese and was much cheaper, so it drove the Korean ginseng out of the market. In consequence the Koreans ceased to cultivate it, and it finally became so scarce that a large export duty was put upon it, so that nobody can now take even so much as a small package of it out of the country without paying an extortionate price. But this fact will not deeply affect foreign visitors, since the flavor of the weed is quite obnoxious to foreign taste, and foreigners do not share the native belief in its medicinal value.

Strange to say, there is no tea in Korea, although the peninsula lies between the two greatest tea-producing countries in the world. The Koreans know nothing at all about tea, and their drink, in which they indulge as frequently and as freely as the Japanese take tea, is a liquor brewed from rice. It is not much like the Japanese *sake*, the process of its manufacture being much less refined, but it is intoxicating, and it has made Korea a nation more or less besotted.

The farmers raise a great many kinds of beans and peas in the small patches not suitable for grain, and from these is made a flour that, mixed with water and sugar, and colored with a pink powder of some sort, forms the sickening bean-paste that is offered to strangers as a great delicacy. I have known foreigners who have professed to like bean-paste, but it is an "acquired taste" which I should never have the courage to cultivate, having once tasted the stuff. The Korean domestic animals are fed on beans boiled up with all kinds of refuse, and the horses and cattle eat exactly like swine, and with almost as much noise, out of a trough. The Koreans eat a great deal of meat, and the raising of beef cattle is an industry which promises to grow most lucrative under Japanese direction; but it must be under Japanese direction, for the Koreans have no initiative. The hills of

Korea, or at least the foothills of the verdureless peaks, offer fine grazing in some provinces, and the common cattle bean that grows quickly in almost any kind of soil fattens very rapidly, and if the Japanese are wise they might make Seoul in time an Oriental Chicago.

The Koreans themselves have no niceties of selection as to the parts of an animal or fowl, and they consume everything, from the entrails to the hide, without wasting any time in the process of cleaning and dressing. Nor do they consider cooking always a necessity. In common with the American Indian, they consider steaming hot, fresh, raw liver a great delicacy when it is dipped in a mixture of condiments more or less resembling Chinese *soy*. I take the word of others for this, because, having once witnessed a government "beef issue" to the Indians near Fort Reno, in Oklahoma, I could not be induced to look voluntarily upon such another exhibition in any part of the world. The man who has written the best "history of Korea" did it before he ever set foot in the country. He had at his command all the records in the Chinese language, which he read as easily as his own, and he dwells with great glee upon the Korean "fatted calf," which is usually a fowl or animal of some sort cooked and served without having been marred by knife or water. A man who serves such a feast is considered to be a most generous host.

When the farming season is over, the farmers go a-fishing, all sorts of sea-food being as necessary to their well-being as it is to that of the Japanese. They go out in great companies into the bays and inlets of the archipelago and bring home quantities of all sorts of fish, which are laid out in the sun to rot and dry for winter use; and on these expeditions the fishermen always take their little pot of *soy*, and, when they catch a nice little fish not particularly fit for preservation, they dip him, wriggling, into this decoction and eat him whole, munching bones and all with great relish. This is a common sight along the shores of Fusan Bay, where the fishermen farmers, and fishermen not farmers, sit all the summer long in silent, sleepy throngs. But Korea's millions must live, and since tastes, like morals, are merely matters of geography, we have no cause to hold up our hands in distressful amazement at anything we see in the little "hermit kingdom."

One of the Most Attractive Mining Investments on the Market.

A COMPANY WITH ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER DOLLARS CAPITAL, THAT WOULD NOT BE OVER-CAPITALIZED IF IT HAD TWENTY MILLIONS. PRODUCERS OF GOLD, SILVER, AND COPPER ORES.

THE FLORIDE GROUP, belonging to the Mogollon Gold and Copper Company, and comprising four full claims of 600 by 1,500 feet each, has ore bodies similar in character to the ores of Cripple Creek, Col. These mines will compare favorably with any mine in that famous Colorado camp. Practical mining men from Cripple Creek working in the Mogollons, or visiting there, have often made this statement.

The Little Charlie Group, also belonging to this company, contains nine claims and is considered a very valuable property by local miners. There are four parallel veins running through this group, the principal one being known as the Little Fanny vein, upon which the Little Fanny, Champion, Little Charlie, Combination, and Little Giant are located, the first two properties belonging to the Mogollon Mountain Investment Company with a capitalization of \$12,000,000.

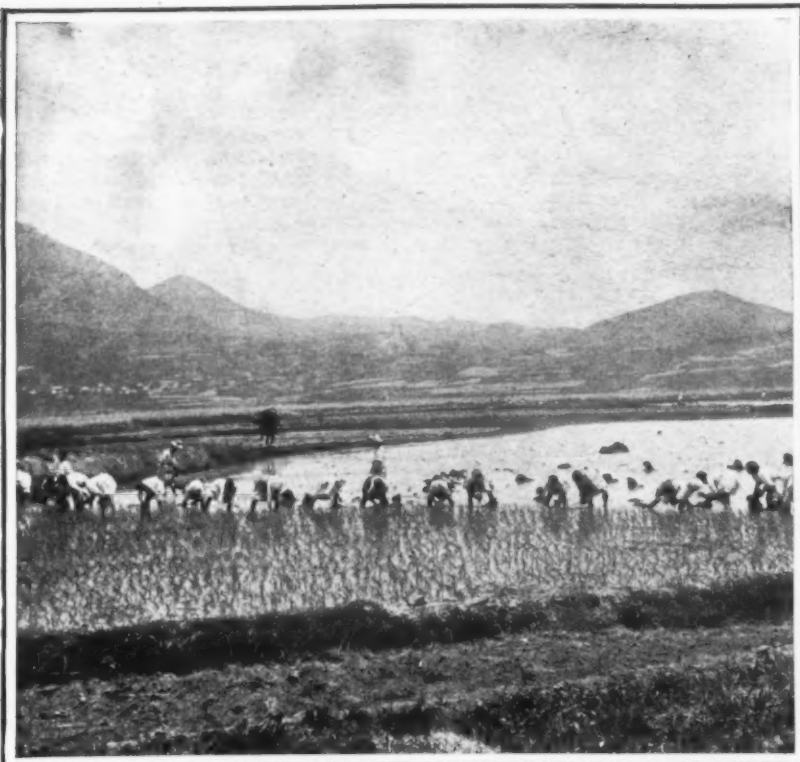
The Cooney group, with its eight claims, two of which are the famous Cooney and Leap Year mines, is considered the most valuable of the company's groups at the present time. The company owns 8,000 feet of the great Cooney, or Silver Bar, vein, said to be one of the richest gold-silver-copper veins in the world, as far as developed.

The Independence group of four claims and the Little Johnnie group of three claims are also a part of this company's holdings, and every foot of development on these properties shows them to be as valuable as the other gold-silver-copper properties belonging to the company.

The new 100-ton concentration plant is perfectly adapted to the treatment of the ores of the three last-named groups.

All of these properties, with perfect title, have been mortgaged to the Equitable Trust Company of New York as trustee, to secure \$200,000 worth of six per cent. gold bonds now being floated by the M. G. & C. Co., the proceeds of which will be used for the larger development of the Cooney mine. These bonds are offered at par with a fifty per cent. stock bonus. The company issues an illustrated booklet giving detailed information regarding the properties and the investment. This will be sent upon request to any one addressing Thomas J. Curran, president, 290 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

For busy men and women—Abbott's Angostura Bitters. A delightful tonic and invigorator—a health giver and a health preserver. All druggists.



BUSY SCENE IN A RICE FIELD—TRANSPLANTING RICE IN JUNE.



THE PROMISING SMALL FIELDS OF THE KOREAN FARMER.



PREPARING A FIELD FOR BARLEY WITH AN ANTIQUATED PLOW.



FARMERS HOLDING A MARKET IN A KOREAN CITY.



A KOREAN FARMER'S LOWLY AND SQUALID HOME.



FISHERMEN FARMERS LANDING FROM THEIR BOATS ON THE SHORE OF THE YELLOW SEA.

HARD LIFE OF THE PETTY FARMER IN THE "HERMIT KINGDOM."
 RURAL WORKERS OF KOREA TILLING THEIR LITTLE FIELDS AND SELLING THEIR PRODUCE, AND VIEW OF A TYPICAL FARM-HOUSE.—*Photographs from Eleanor Franklin. See opposite page.*

THE MAN IN THE AUTO

THE CIRCUIT of winter automobile meets in the South, which has just closed in Cuba, brought Demogeot an easy win there. He won the San Christobel event in 3 hours 38 minutes 18 4-5 seconds, an average of 59 9-10 miles per hour for the 217.50 miles, or a little better than a mile a minute. The Darracq cars are certainly playing in great luck.

Last year they won the Circuit Ardennes in France, the Vanderbilt race on Long Island, and now, after winning the two-miles-a-minute cup on the Florida beach, they win the San Christobel long-distance event. Darracq drivers are not only skillful, but lucky. Lancia, the Italian driver, is skillful, but unlucky, and Thery, who won the Bennett race two years in succession, while not a daring driver, is a careful one, besides being a good mechanic, which stands him in good stead, to say nothing of the luck he has at times.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES J. GLIDDEN, of Boston, Mass., arrived in Calcutta, January 17th, on their motor-car, having completed the longest drive ever made in India, of 4,405 miles, and in the world, of 29,505 miles in twenty-seven countries. The Indian drive commenced at Bombay December 1st, went as far south as Mahabeshwar, then northward through Agra, Delhi, Amritsar, Poshawar to Landi Kotal, returning to Agra, thence to Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Benares, to Calcutta. They covered the entire distance of the Grand Trunk road, and of the total mileage report in India only 120 miles bad road. They sailed with their motor-car for Burmah January 28th, and from there, February 15th, to Colombo, Ceylon, whence they will go to Singapore, Siam, Korea, and Japan, returning to the United States about July 1st. Mr. Glidden, who drives an English Napier fitted with Dunlop tires, was the first to circle the globe in a motor-car, driving 25,000 miles in twenty-four countries. He crossed the Arctic Circle in Sweden, August 16th, 1903, and was the first to reach the most southerly road in the world—Bluff, New Zealand, February 5th, 1905; and it will also be remembered that he was the first one to drive on a railroad track, the Soo and Cana-

dian Pacific lines from Minneapolis to Vancouver, 1,803 miles, December, 1904.

THE BIG road race in France this year is to be Grand Prix on the Circuit de la Sarthe, and nearly all the big makers of France will be on hand with the horse-powers of their motors running into

events, and automobile construction have been received by the compiler of this page that it has been deemed wise in the future to publish as many of these inquiries as possible and the answers thereto, so that a general knowledge of the subject may be more widely diffused than by individual answers by mail. Questions will be answered as promptly as practicable,

and unless very important, in the order of their reception. Among recent inquiries are the following:

"J. A. K." is interested in magnetos, and desires to fit one to his runabout. *Ans.*: All runabouts are fitted to use the high-tension jump-spark of ignition, and consequently they would need to be fitted with a magneto furnishing this same type of current. Such a magneto would cost about \$225, to say nothing of the cost of installing it, making the gross total cost of the magneto outfit nearly fifty per cent. of the original cost of the runabout, so that the change would not be advisable. To install a low-tension system of magneto with a make-and-break spark would need so many mechanical changes in the cylinders of the motor and otherwise that, although the cost of the low-tension magneto is less than the cost of the high-tension magneto, the final cost would be about the same. Unless there is a great reduction in the price of magnetos and a further spread of knowledge of how to take care of them, it will be a long while before magnetos come into general use, especially on low- and medium-priced cars.

"R. A. G." says that he lives in the northern part of New York State, where the winters are long and excessively cold, and asks whether he should give preference in that latitude to an air- or water-cooled car. *Ans.*: By all means buy a car having an air-cooled motor. Such cars are lighter in construction; hence they cost less for their upkeep on the tires, the saving in weight being gained by the absence of water jackets, coolers, pumps, and the water itself, to say nothing of weather changes in this variable climate. In no other country has the air-cooled motor been brought to such an absolute state of perfection as in the United States. Regarding the choice of an air-cooled car, there is the Franklin in all sizes and powers, the Corbin, the Waltham, Frayer-Miller, the Marmon, the Premier, and a number of others not quite so well known. The makers or their agents will be glad to supply you with catalogues by mail, and give you a demonstration whenever you are in New York.

"A. H. S." asks if wire or wooden wheels are best to use, and what size tire would give the best results. *Ans.*: The wire-spoke, suspension, tangent wheel is one of the best made, and is especially strong for blows received in a horizontal plane. It is, however, not quite so strong in a lateral plane for blows received there or in turning a corner. The main objection to it nowadays is that it is no longer fashionable. Besides that, its delicate spidery appearance does not provide a substantial-looking foundation for a big touring car. Notwithstanding all of this, however, at the recent Florida beach trials the three fast cars of the meet, the Stanley, the Napier, and the Darracq, were fitted with wire wheels. This ought to show what the makers of fast cars think of them as regards their strength and reliability. As regards the use of tires, sizes run from 28 x 2 1-2 inches to 36 x 5 inches, the largest tires, of course, being used only on the biggest and heaviest cars. The best advice to give, however, is to use the best and biggest tires that you can afford, and that the rims of your car wheels will carry.

ALEX SCHWALBACH.



LANCIA IN HIS CAR, WITH HIS MACHINIST BATTESTA, WHO WAS THROWN OUT AT A DANGEROUS TURN AND BADLY HURT, CAUSING LANCIA'S DEFEAT.—Hastings.



DEMOGEOT, WHO WON THE GREAT HAVANA CUP RACE, 217 1-2 MILES, IN THE FAST TIME OF 3:38:18 4-5.—Spooner.



CEDRINO, WHOSE CAR OVERTURNED AT A SHARP CURVE, SERIOUSLY INJURING HIM INTERNALLY.—Spooner.



SPECTATORS ON THE GRAND-STAND WATCHING AN AUTOMOBILE SPEEDING PAST.—Luzarnick.

THE INTERNATIONAL AUTOMOBILE MEET IN CUBA.

WINNER OF THE HAVANA CUP RACE, UNLUCKY CONTESTANTS WHO MET WITH MISHAP AND INJURY, AND A VIEW OF THE CUBAN COURSE.

three figures. The Frenchmen think they have the race cinched for themselves, because it is a two-days' race. England is second choice, and Germany's great racing-car, the Mercedes, is third choice, with the Italians, who have been extraordinarily lucky, fourth choice, and American entries last choice, as usual.

DURING THE past year so many inquiries regarding automobile history, current events, coming

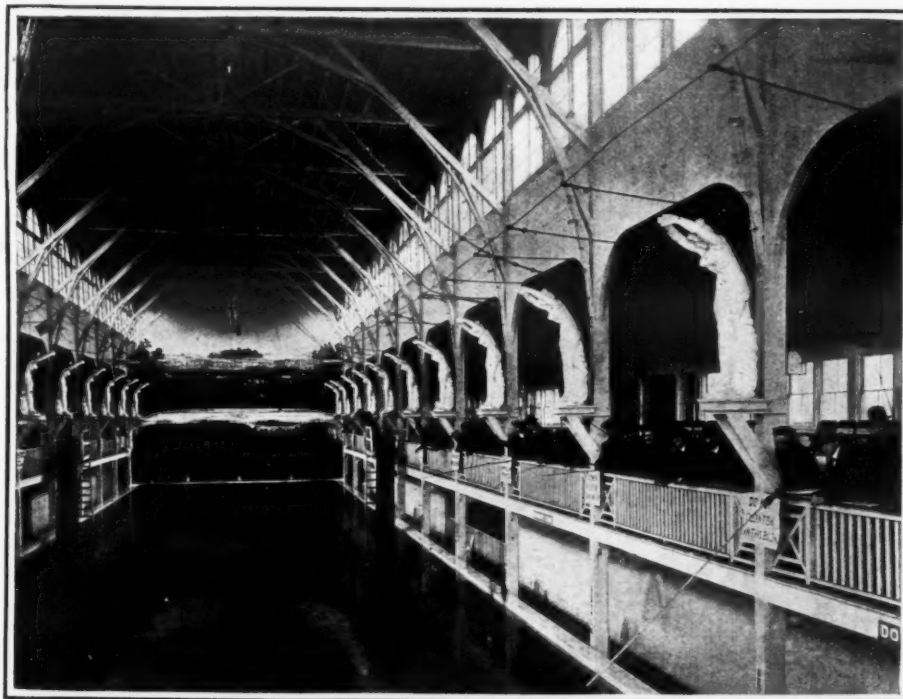
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Indoor Fishing, a New and Novel Fad

INDOOR FISHING is the latest fad in the amusement line, and it has just been initiated at Coney Island. It was started one night not long since, in the large swimming pool of Steeplechase Park. The idea came to Mr. George C. Tilyou late one very cold night, while he was watching some fishermen casting their lines from the end of his pier; so he bought 1,000 cod from a Fulton Market smack and turned them loose in the pool. They ranged in weight from two to thirty pounds. The doors were opened to the public at fifty cents a head, and 250 enthusiasts surrounded the vast pool and waited their catch. Fifty-six of the hungry fellows were caught that night, a fifteen-pounder being the largest. The rules were that poles should be used and no person should have more than one hook in the water at the same time.

It is great sport to see the crowd standing around the tank waiting for a bite. To watch the hundreds of fish swimming around in the pool, one would imagine that all he had to do was just drop in his hook and jerk out a fish. But it is not so, for unless one has luck he cannot catch fish.

One amusing incident happened



NEW WINTER AMUSEMENT AT CONEY ISLAND.

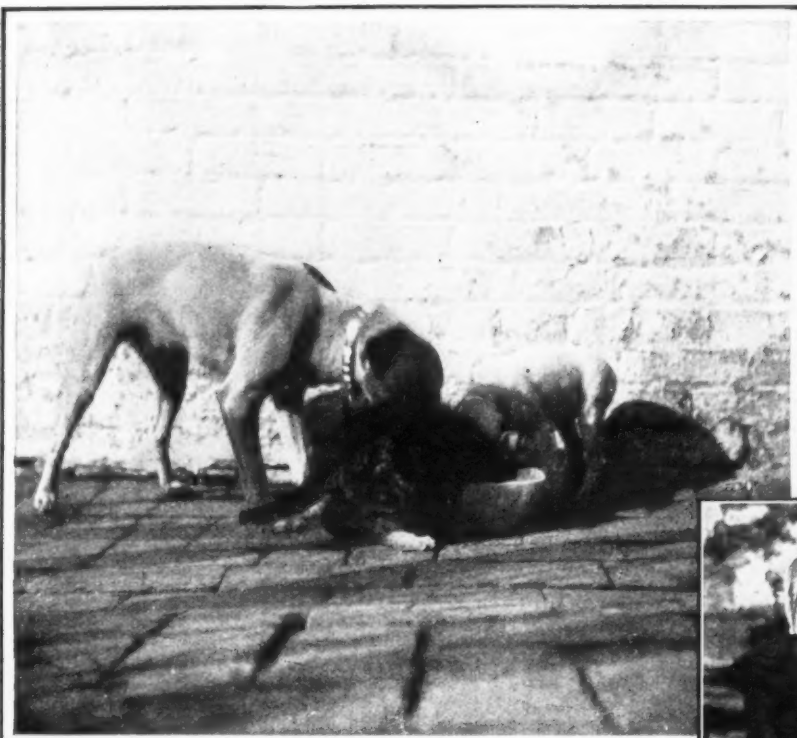
CROWD OF ENTHUSIASTS FISHING FOR COD CAUGHT AT SEA AND DUMPED BY THE THOUSAND INTO THE LARGE SWIMMING POOL AT STEEPLCHASE PARK.—Photographed by A. E. Dunn.

the first evening. An impatient young lady who had been waiting about fifteen minutes, and who had all but given up in despair, was slowly drawing her line from the water when the clam she had fastened to her hook was suddenly seized by a frisky cod. The excitement was too great for the fair one, she instantly dropped her rod and the fish swam around the pool several times with it. This caused great excitement and every one set in to rescue the lost pole and to capture Mr. Cod. But after several darts in the water the fish freed himself, and the rod slowly washed ashore.

Twice a week the smacks will bring in a new supply of cod until the season opens for other varieties. The proprietor seems well pleased with the success of his scheme so far, and says that he will keep the pond open the year around. This odd amusement scheme should prove popular with all those who are fond of fishing but do not care to go to much trouble or expense in securing a catch. It will not be necessary to tramp or sail about seeking a good place to cast a line, for the fish will be right there in great numbers.



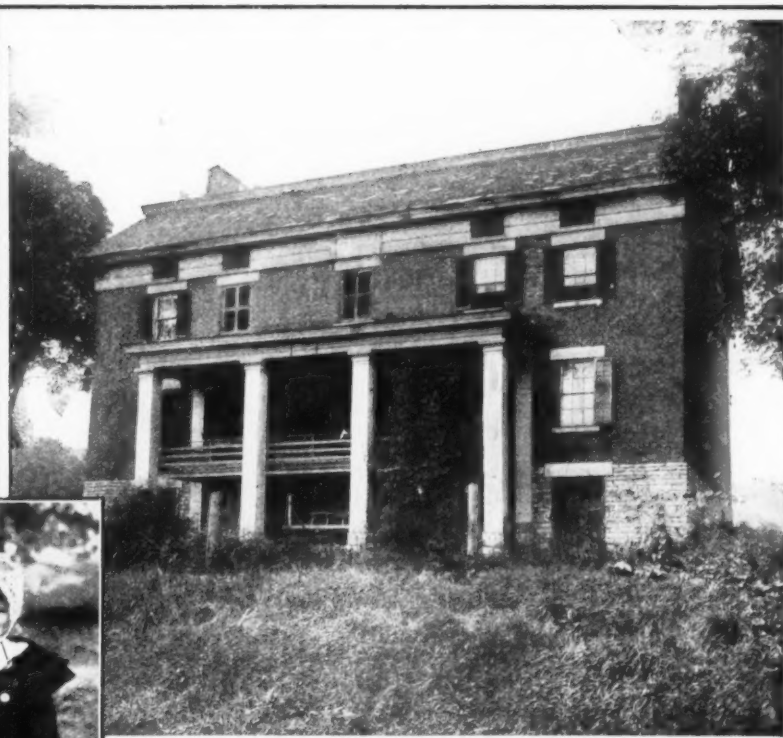
(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) A NOTABLE LIGHTHOUSE, "MILE ROCK LIGHT," BUILT AT A DANGEROUS SPOT NEAR THE ENTRANCE OF SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR, WHERE THE STEAMSHIP "RIO DE JANEIRO" WAS LOST WITH ALL ON BOARD.—*R. D. Johnson, California.*



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) NATURAL ENEMIES PEACEFULLY EATING A BREAKFAST FROM THE SAME BOWL.—*Henry G. Bien, Maryland.*



"SEE MY NEW CLOTHES."
E. A. Speer, Georgia.



FAMOUS 150-YEAR-OLD MANSION, AT DANUBE, N. Y., OF GENERAL HERKIMER, OF REVOLUTIONARY WAR FAME.—*G. Frank Radway, New York.*



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD TERMINAL AT ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., WITH A CROWD OF TOURISTS ON THE MILE-LONG DOCK FISHING, ON A MARCH DAY, FOR MACKEREL.—*Frank Russell, New York.*

AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTO CONTEST.

MARYLAND WINS THE FIRST PRIZE, CALIFORNIA THE SECOND, AND NEW YORK THE THIRD.

THE CRESCENT CITY'S CURIOUS SIGHTS AND ODD CUSTOMS

By Mrs. C. R. Miller

NEW ORLEANS, by reason of its cosmopolitan character, its picturesque old houses with their splendid wrought-iron galleries, its queer narrow streets, and the odd social customs of its inhabitants, is perhaps the most interesting city in the United States. One section seems like a bit of old France in the heart of an American metropolis. Leaving Canal Street at Royal, the people and the stores gradually assume a foreign air. French signs are on every hand with odd antique and bric-à-brac shops to fascinate the eye. It is still necessary to print the laws in French for use there, and a knowledge of that language is essential to those who would do business with the residents. Here, too, are the famous French restaurants, where snails, bisque soup, and other strange delicacies may be obtained. Breakfast parties are frequently given during the spring season, and wine is always included. The custom of dining with friends socially on Sunday prevails, and only verbal invitations are extended. Calling is also in vogue on Sunday, the receiving hours being from one to three o'clock. Dinner is served not later than six-thirty, and performances at the theatres commence at eight o'clock. French opera, at which evening dress is always worn, frequently begins earlier. "After-the-play" suppers are not general as in the North, and a young lady rarely attends the theatre with a gentleman alone.

The great social events of New Orleans are the Mardi Gras balls, and the visitor should not fail to secure an invitation if possible. If one has no friends in the city it is perfectly proper to address a note through the post-office to any of the societies giving them, asking for an invitation. A letter of introduction from some prominent person may "help the cause." If the committee on invitations decides favorably a card is sent at once and the recipient is expected to appear in full evening dress. Invitations are not transferable, and the door-keepers seem to have instinctive knowledge of the appearance of persons to whom tickets have been given. These peculiar social manners, a mixture of the French, Spanish, and English, are rigidly adhered to, especially among the Creoles—the Knickerbockers of Louisiana. Another custom, which is probably more picturesque than necessary, is the roping off of the streets which surround the famous old Cabildo while the court is in session. Great chains are stretched from curb to curb, and woe to the man who attempts to disturb the solemnity of that august body by the clatter of his horse's hoof.

Pilgrimages to the wishing-shrine of St. Roch are another novel institution practiced by the old French families. This little vine-covered chapel, which is hid-

den away in a far corner of the Campo Santo Cemetery, contains an altar surmounted by a figure of St. Roch and his faithful dog. The story of the life of this wonderful saint is that, in making a pilgrimage from France to Rome, he passed through a town where the plague was raging, and, in nursing the sick, became ill, but his faithful dog licked his sores until he recovered. He died in 1327, after a life of great sanctity, and was canonized. In the cemetery there are also fourteen stations of the Cross, of carved bas-reliefs in wood. The pilgrim to the shrine purchases a taper at the gate, and, after making a wish and depositing alms, places it on the altar. The litany of St. Roch must be said and the stations of the way of the Cross made. On one side of the altar a few crutches and medicine bottles may be seen. They have been left by invalids whose prayers for health are said to have been answered. Love affairs and hope of wealth are also the causes of many pilgrimages.

The burial of the dead above ground is, perhaps, as much from necessity as from custom, for many of the streets are several feet lower than the level of the river, and it is not uncommon to see surface drainage running from instead of toward the Mississippi, and, in consequence of the soil being low and wet, graves cannot be dug to any depth without striking water. "Cities of the dead" is a most appropriate name there, as the tombs, many of which cost several thousand dollars, are often as large as small houses. They are well cemented to prevent exhalations from the bodies, and are never opened within a year from the time of burial. After that period has elapsed the coffin is broken up and burned and the bones dropped into the lower vault. In this way large families may rest in the same monument. Vaults are also built in tiers called ovens, and are used by people who have no family tomb. A number of Chinese are buried in this manner.

All Saints' Day, known to the Creole as "La Tous-saint," is kept as a holiday, and on that day thousands of people visit the cemeteries and ornament the tombs with flowers, religious figures, lighted candles, and odd draperies. Services are held in the cemeteries by different religious societies, and a band of music is generally on hand to play dirges. It is still the custom in the French quarter for men to remove their hats while a funeral procession is passing. A sunshiny day in these old cemeteries brings out hundreds of small green lizards, which scurry about and are rarely disturbed, on account of an old superstition which holds that a person who is so unlucky as to maim or kill one will surely die within the year. The writer stumbled across this legend by finding a little French boy prone upon the ground in the old St. Louis

Cemetery, crying bitterly because he had accidentally killed a lizard. His brother, who died of yellow fever, had a month before his death accidentally stepped on one of the fragile little reptiles, and knowing this, nothing could convince the boy that he was not doomed, and he kept repeating, between his sobs:

"Kill a lizard on the grave
There is no charm your life can save."

In all yards throughout the city large cisterns are to be seen, and on these most of the inhabitants depend for a water supply, even preferring rain-water for drinking purposes rather than that of the muddy Mississippi. During the yellow-fever epidemic it was necessary for the health department to screen more than sixty-six thousand of these tanks in order to prevent the mosquitoes from using them as breeding places. One would naturally suppose that typhoid fever would result from these cisterns, yet such is not the case, and the resident of New Orleans looks upon that disease with as much awe as the Northerner does on yellow fever. An incident exemplifying this occurred during the summer, when a New Orleans girl preferred to remain in that city and face the "yellow jack" rather than visit friends in Washington, because she learned that a few cases of typhoid had been reported in the capital city.

A portion of the old French Quarter has been given over to Italians, and a house which may at one time have sheltered even the Governor Baron de Carondelet is now a macaroni factory. This staple article of Italian food is frequently dried on public streets within six feet of a foul gutter, yet somehow, even in this age of germs, the people who use the macaroni are apparently healthy. The old French market is also interesting and must be visited between six and nine in the morning to fully appreciate its mixture of nationalities. Sunday is perhaps the best day, as the crowds are greater from the fact that the people go directly from early Mass to market. Coffee stands are a unique feature, where coffee made with a dripper, in Creole style, is sold at five cents per cup. Old colored mammies, with their spotless white aprons, offer "pralines" and "callas" for sale, which are nothing more or less than sugar cakes made of pecans and soft doughnuts with rice. Only a few of the interesting places and customs of the Crescent City have been mentioned, but it must not be understood that New Orleans in preserving her picturesqueness intact has allowed her business interests to lag, for such is not the case, and she stands to-day a busy modern city, with her sky-scraper office buildings, first-class hotels, and fine stores—one of the principal ports of the country.

Wonderful Intelligence of Trained Dogs.

Continued from page 226.

system of rewards. The first step is to make the cat and the dog good friends. The dog is taught to pick up Tabby by the fold of the neck and carry her from place to place without frightening her. Both being accustomed to this, the rest comes easy. It consists of simply leading the dog through the trick and repeating it many times a day for months, and always accompanied with petting, praise, and meat. Both the dog and the cat think it some sort of game and they enjoy it all very much.

Teaching dogs to dive from great heights is comparatively simple. It is only a matter of complete confidence in the trainer and increasing the height by degrees. Another act sometimes seen on the stage is that of balancing dogs. Black-and-tans are generally used for this, and the act consists of the tiny animals balancing with their bodies in the air, supported by one tiny paw resting on the outstretched hand of the trainer. Balancing is taught by strengthening the muscles by practice, just as an acrobat would gradually strengthen his muscles for certain work. The constant training necessary to gain proficiency in this is tedious and wearing on the animals, and this is so apparent that, although the act is entertaining from certain standpoints, it is not popular. A troupe of balancing dogs was hissed off the stage not long ago in London, the audience declaring that such work was no more nor less than cruelty to animals. The various musical dogs which never fail to delight an audience are not taught to play the bells by sound, as many think, but by the location of each string. Teaching dogs to waltz is not difficult, as it consists in turning the animals around and around until they begin to associate certain music with this turning.

Neither dogs nor cats can be trained for more than twenty minutes or so at one time without a rest. They are easily made nervous and the least nervousness unfits them for work. In training animals, dogs especially, the trainer must use great care that the animals do not become afraid of him, and are not frightened with the unaccustomed trappings and surroundings. The most successful training is done when the animals have perfect confidence that the trainer will keep them from all harm. They must know that the trainer is master, and that certain behavior will bring punishment, but they are keenly alive to justice. Their memories are excellent, and if they seldom forget ill usage they never fail to remember kindness. One reason that dogs are so much easier to train than other animals is that they so readily respond to their

names, which, being called from the scenes not loud enough for the audience to hear, will direct their actions almost to a certainty. But it is not so with a cat; one may call "Kitty," "Kitty" until one is breathless, and Kitty may not so much as turn her head.

Perhaps more than any other animal, dogs degenerate in bad society and reflect the character of their human associates. A surly master will invariably make a surly dog, the latter responding to environment very much as does a child. These professional animals are most fastidious in their personal habits. The cats in the Goleman troupe have each a small pillow with a washable linen slip to sleep upon and the dogs are comfortably bedded with pieces of padded carpet. The greatest care must necessarily be given to the diet of trained animals and also to the sanitation of the traveling cages where they sleep and live when not on the stage. The only disease to which dogs are liable is distemper. Both cats and dogs are sensitive to changes of climate and the greatest care is observed to keep them from draughts.

Banks Need Advertising.

THE FACT is becoming recognized among all classes that an intelligent campaign of publicity helps every kind of business. If a retailer wishes to increase his sales under the modern plan he chooses the mediums which seem best suited to his needs, and then begins systematically to exploit the merits of his goods. By the same token a financial institution may extend its field by acquainting the people with its superior facilities through judicious advertising. Banks, as a rule, have not been liberal advertisers, outside the financial journals, and this condition has been attributed to an imperfect understanding of the end and aim of publicity as a profession. That there is a sincere desire among bankers themselves to adopt a more liberal policy regarding advertising is evidenced by the action of the American Bankers' Association at the recent meeting in Washington. At that meeting the "Banking Publicity Association of the United States" was formed. The membership of this body was, however, limited to bankers and brokers, and some expert advertisers question its power for usefulness because of this very limitation. This belief was clearly expressed by Mr. Francis R. Morison, auditor and advertising manager of the Citizens' Savings and Trust Company, of Cleveland, one of the largest financial institutions in the country, in a recent address before the Cleveland Ad Club. Mr. Morison is the author of "Banking Publicity," "Financial Advertis-

ing," and other works along advertising and financial lines, and is peculiarly well qualified to discuss such a subject. He contended that an association of bankers, organized for the express purpose of promoting among themselves a knowledge of the science of advertising, is not what is needed. Rather, he held, the banker should associate himself with the advertising clubs and associations throughout the country, so that all might be benefited by the mutual interchange of ideas. To bring this about he proposed that a convention be held at some central point, preferably Cleveland, when some of the brainiest advertising men in the country should be invited to address the meeting, not from a banker's standpoint alone, but from a general advertising standpoint. At this central meeting the attention of the bankers should be called to the advantages which they could derive from associating with the conductors of metropolitan journals and experts who have made a study of the psychology of advertising and the science of business getting. Mr. Morison's suggestion is a good one, and the convention should be called for an early date. Not only would the bankers be benefited by such an exchange of opinions, but the advertising men themselves would gain a clearer insight into the needs of the bankers and be able the more intelligently to assist them in devising a profitable advertising campaign. In this connection attention may be called to the fact that advertising managers of financial institutions have found advertising in LESLIE'S WEEKLY very profitable because of the unique field this paper occupies. Unlike the financial journals, it is not confined to any particular class, nor is it given merely a casual reading, as is the case with the daily papers. On the contrary, it goes into homes all over the country, to be read over and over by each member of the family, and into libraries, shops, and offices, where oftentimes a single copy is perused by thousands of persons.

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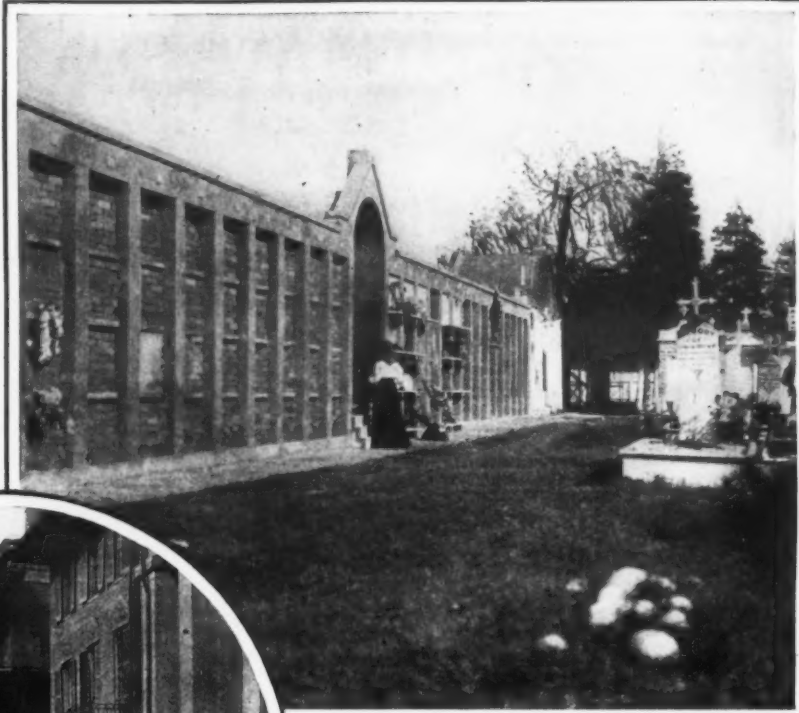
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PILGRIMS MAKING THE "STATIONS" IN CAMPO SANTO CEMETERY, NEAR A ROW OF VAULTS CALLED "OVENS."



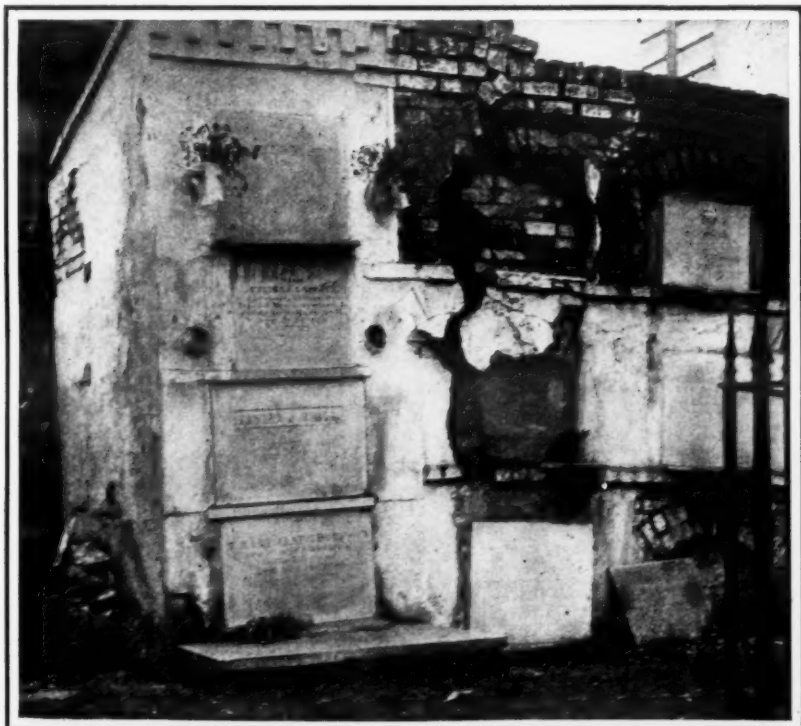
QUAINT HOUSES OF THE OLD FRENCH QUARTER, WITH THEIR COSTLY WROUGHT-IRON GALLERIES, ONCE THE HOMES OF FAMOUS PEOPLE.



PREPARING FOR A BURIAL ABOVE GROUND IN THE OLD ST. LOUIS CEMETERY.



FRENCH COURT-YARD, WITH OLD CISTERNS SCREENED TO KEEP OUT MOSQUITOES.



NEGLECTED "OVENS" IN OLD ST. LOUIS CEMETERY, WHERE LIZARDS, OBJECTS OF SUPERSTITION, ABOUND.



ALTAR IN ST. ROCH'S CHAPEL, SHOWING THE SAINT AND HIS DOG, AND CRUTCHES (ON LEFT) DISCARDED BY CURED INVALIDS.

PICTURESQUE FEATURES OF HISTORIC NEW ORLEANS.

CURIOUS LANDMARKS OF THE PAST, WHICH LEND A PECULIAR INTEREST TO THE GROWING METROPOLIS OF THE SOUTHWEST.—*Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller.*



Among the Mysteries of the Gem Mines of California

By OLIVER SHEDD



C. O. MC CARROLL, DISCOVERER OF THE LARGEST TOURMALINE MINE IN THE WORLD.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.,
February 15th, 1906.

FIRST THE steel-grating door, like that of a jail, was unlocked and opened; then we passed into the tunnel in the mountain side. Each one of us lighted a candle.

"Come ahead!" said our leader, and we followed him, single file, through the long, black, close passage into one of the richest gem mines of the world. For some distance we walked thus, each selecting his footing very carefully in the spasmodic reflections of the candle's flickering flame; then our guide turned into an arm which led away from the main tunnel, which we had thus far followed. Although the top of this burrow was

well above our heads, each one of us instinctively bent his neck, for it was hard to penetrate the darkness. A few yards farther and our leader stopped; he pointed with his candle to an irregular opening in the rock and a dark cavern beyond.

"In there," he said, "is a gem chamber." One after the other we scrambled into it; and then, at his direction, put our candles close to the walls of rough and broken rock which surrounded us. We could see first the distinct outline of a vein, like that which carries gold ore. The material of the vein seemed to be of chopped, ground, and broken rock; some of it, indeed, pulverized, so that it resembled brown sand. We examined it more closely, and we found that in this broken rock were many crystals and curious, confused combinations of brittle particles. These sparkled like little stars.

"Aren't those the gems?" I asked in some excitement.

"No," said the expert, "that's only mica. Here is a tourmaline," he added, and I crept over to where he knelt under a treacherous, craggy canopy of stone. I saw a dark crystal that was caught and held in a matrix of quartz, mica, and other minerals. The prism seemed black and opaque until I held it between my candle and my eye; and then—I exclaimed with the wonder and beauty of it! It seemed as though I must have in my hand a section of a rainbow, crystallized. There was the green of the emerald; a soft, beautiful blue; a clear, delicate pink; a red as dark as blood. This gem, which was about three inches long, was divided at right angles to its length into definite sections, each section a distinct color—yet the division was in color only, for the crystal was a single, solid piece.

We dug diligently into the gem vein and found more of these curious prisms. They occur, it seems, in "pockets"; that is, in certain portions of the vein, where the rock is softest. These pockets are the "chambers," and \$5,000 worth of jewels are often found in a mass of crushed rock no bigger than a wash-tub. A pound of these gems in the rough, which you can almost surround with the palm and fingers of one hand, is worth about \$2,000. The same gems cut would be worth from \$20,000 to \$100,000. A single small chamber sometimes contains a fortune.

It was only recently that San Diego County, California, awoke to the realization of the fact that it is one of the great gem spots of the world. For years the Indians, who led a lazy, listless life among the peaceful hills and valleys of this semi-tropic section, have adorned themselves with jewels of rare beauty. Many of these Indians still remain, and some of them are to-day the best gem miners in the region. Indeed, a substantial slice of San Diego County is set apart as the reservation for the Mesa Grande tribe, which has always had its abiding-place among the gem hills.

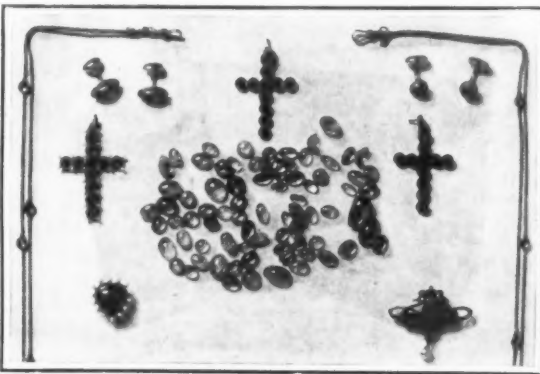
But the white men who came into the county paid little heed to the jewels of the natives. The newcomers were ranchmen, gold miners, or fruit growers. One of the latter located some of his vineyards among the mountains which are now being tunneled for gems. His daughters wore earrings and finger rings made from beautiful specimens of tourmalines, which they found in the broken rock at the hill top. Still the enormous value and extent of these deposits were not appreciated. Ranchmen turned their cattle out to graze on the mountains that are now known to contain millions of dollars' worth of precious stones. Orchardists set out cherry-trees above storehouses of buried gems.

The discovery of the great worth of the deposits of Mesa Grande was, after all, a mere accident. In 1898, about the time of the opening of the Spanish-American war, Frank Wright was prospecting in San Diego County for lithia, to be mined and sold for medical purposes. Mr. Wright found tourmaline crystals, a gem which is one of the most beautiful and remark-

able in existence, almost as hard as the diamond, with the greatest variety of color of any precious stone—a gem which has for years been sold as ruby and emerald and which is now receiving a rapidly increasing popularity in its own right. There was no excitement over the discoveries of Mr. Wright. Gold miners, cattle men, fruit raisers were contented to follow their own habitual occupations, because they had no technical knowledge of the gems among which they lived.

Then L. Tannenbaum, of New York, arrived in San Diego County. Mr. Tannenbaum, you must know, is a "Diamond King." The diamond industry, and, in fact, the handling of most of the precious stones in the United States, is largely controlled by five immensely rich New Yorkers. They are known by every jewelry dealer in America as the "Big Five." Mr. Tannenbaum is one of these.

Four years ago the tourmaline mining industry of San Diego County was a cipher. Since that time about hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of precious stones from its pregnant mountains have been sold, and the production has actually barely begun. The Tannenbaum mine alone, it is reported, has yielded a vast fortune worth of tourmalines. The work has been carried on very quietly. There has never yet been any stampeding or "wild-cattling" in the southern California gem industry. The precious tourmalines from the Tannenbaum mine were shipped to the establishment in New York to be cut and sold. The demand from other sources has been persistent and has always exceeded the quantity. The demand is growing. Jewelers have never "pushed" tourmalines, because they were not sure of the supply. The American people have only begun to realize what exquisite gems they are. Titled and wealthy Europeans have, however, prized tourmalines for their unique and fascinating beauty. They are to



CUT TOURMALINES AND JEWELRY MADE FROM THE GEM.

be found in the magnificent and valuable collection at the Vatican, and in the treasure-boxes of every royal family. Only six localities in the world produce these gems—Maine, Connecticut, and San Diego County, Cal., in the United States, and Siberia, the island of Ceylon, and Brazil. Red tourmalines from Siberia have been sold for many years as rubies. Green tourmalines from Brazil have been called Brazilian emeralds and have brought high prices. The tourmaline mines of Maine and Connecticut are practically exhausted. This has given further interest and value to the deposits newly discovered in California.

Now let me introduce you to the "Tourmaline King." One of the most interesting developments of the industry in San Diego County is Mr. J. Goodman Bray, the manager of the Tannenbaum mine. He is a negro, tall, black, and strong, a graduate of Cornell University, New York, and the son of a wealthy New York politician. Mr. Bray has a national reputation



TOURMALINE PRISMS IN THE ROUGH.

as a gem expert. He lives with his wife and servants in lavish fashion in a costly house among the hills where the mines are located. The foundation of his dwelling is made of rocks and crystals containing actual tourmaline prisms in the rough, and this foundation alone is worth many thousands of dollars. When Mr. Bray goes to Los Angeles or San Francisco or to New York, he occupies costly suites in the best hotels, his expenses amounting often to one hundred dollars or more a day.

Residents of San Diego County began finally to realize that opportunities for great wealth were being neglected at their own door-steps. Among the first to appreciate this was Mr. C. O. McCarroll, a prominent ranchman and miner. He became associated with Mr. Frank A. Seabert, who for years held high executive posts in the operating departments of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the Southern Pacific railroads. Other prominent men of Los Angeles went into the enterprise, and before the people of San Diego County realized it, this new company had gobbled up 784 acres of land, covering six-sevenths of the known tourmaline territory in the county. The Mesa Grande Company, which they organized, has secured the largest tourmaline property in the world, worth many million dollars.

Great care is necessary to prevent theft here, where a man might carry away a fortune in his hat. Only a few men are employed in the mine, and these are closely watched. A careless manager, not long ago, lost many thousands of dollars' worth of gems through the systematic dishonesty of a workman. Until a rigid surveillance of the miners was established recently, the gem cutters of San Diego, Los Angeles, and even San Francisco and Eastern cities, received a substantial supply from dishonest mine employes.

The wealth of these mines of San Diego can hardly be estimated. The Mesa Grande mine alone has seven distinct veins. The Tannenbaum property, which is said to have produced a fortune, has been worked in only a small part of one vein. The production of only three pounds of gems a week makes an output equal to about \$6,000 weekly, or \$300,000 a year. This can be done in the mine which I visited by employing a handful of men. The output could easily be trebled. A dozen men could mine a million dollars' worth of gems a year. A mill and elaborate underground workings, such as a gold mine requires, are not needed here. The expense is comparatively small.

Half the profit in the gem industry, however, comes from the cutting of the stones. The lapidary is a prominent feature of the business. From the lapidary the gems are sold to the manufacturer, who makes them into jewels for the wholesaler, who in turn supplies the retailer. The Mesa Grande Company is establishing its own lapidaries. Having acquired so much valuable tourmaline property, Mr. McCarroll and his associates applied to the Southwestern Securities Company of Los Angeles for the funds to pay off the mortgage which they had assumed; and here is a fact that shows a suddenly increasing public interest: a small portion of the stock of the Mesa Grande Company has been recently offered by the Southwestern Securities Company for public subscription. The demand for it was so keen that only a little, if any, of the allotment remains. Jewelers who knew best the commercial value of the tourmaline, were the heaviest purchasers of the stock. I cannot go into the details of the financial part of the subject here. Write to the Southwestern Securities Company, in the H. W. Hellman Building in Los Angeles, and say that you have read this article. They will give you all the particulars.

The development of the tourmaline mines in San Diego County has given a new impetus to the business of gem-cutting in southern California. New lapidaries in San Diego and Los Angeles have been opened, and crowds stand in front of the windows where gems in the rough and cut are displayed. Along with tourmaline are bits of Kunzite, and beryl, and other gems. It is quite probable, too, that emeralds will be found with the tourmaline in San Diego County. A select emerald commands a higher price even than a diamond. Colombia, South America, is now the only source of supply of the alluring green gem. Silicia mica, which is the formation in which emerald occurs, has already been encountered in the Mesa Grande mine. It is expected, also, that rubies will be uncovered here, for corundum, the ruby formation, is present in this mine.



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JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be enclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

THE RECENT change in the tone of the stock market emphasized what I said not long ago, to the effect that at any moment the bulls might turn bears. As I have often remarked, the great operators are in Wall Street purely for selfish reasons. No men have less sentiment about them than the manipulators of Wall Street. The stories that are told about some of these great millionaires, the lightness with which they regard their word, and the readiness with which they betray friends, are highly sensational, yet most of them are true. It is a cutthroat business. I do not say that there are no high-minded men on the Street. That would be absurd. Wall Street has many men of the highest character, men whose word is so good that it is taken for large amounts of money without the evidence of a scrap of paper to verify it. But the manipulators of stocks, who put them up by rumors of deals and combinations, mostly of an imaginary character, have no conscientious scruples. "All coons look alike to them," and all lambs furnish the same kind of fleece.

The recent turn in the market came about because these large manipulators believed that the time had come for a profitable operation on the bear side. Several leading speculative stocks were boosted to high figures, and then the unloading process began, and was followed by liberal selling on the short side. No one will deny that the logic of the situation for some months has been with the bear side. The money market has been a continual bear factor, and the stringency, which we were told from week to week was only temporary, has continued with extraordinary persistency. There were clouds at home as well as abroad. A year ago I said that some day liquidation in the highly exploited Kaffir shares must lead to unsettled conditions in London. Considering the conservative character of the English people, I cannot understand how speculation in South African gold and diamond mining shares was ever carried to such extremes. For years these shares have been maintained at ridiculous prices. Speculation in them closely parallels that which this country had in mining shares about twenty years ago. I wonder how many of my older readers still have in their strong-boxes lithographic souvenirs of the mining craze of 1878 and 1879.

The difficulty over the Morocco question, which in itself would amount to little but for the widespread feeling in Europe that Germany is looking for trouble either with France or England, would not have affected Wall Street in ordinary times, but anything and everything is available in the rumor market of Wall Street. We do not always know what hits Wall Street the hardest, because the elements of grievous danger are only whispered. It is thought better to keep these from the public. Much anxiety has recently been felt over the marked evidences of declining prosperity in the iron and steel trade. One eminent iron-master from Pittsburgh made the prediction in my presence the other day that the last quarterly report of the Steel Trust was the best that it would have in the next two or three years. We will wait and see. The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Chesapeake and Ohio coal case, despite the efforts to explain it away, may have great significance to those magnates who have been combining all the railroads affiliated with the trunk lines and putting them under the joint control of the New York Central and Pennsylvania. The possibilities of a great coal strike may grow into probabilities, with all that that implies of stagnation, trouble, and expense for the anthracite coal roads in particular and for bituminous roads in general.

The announcement of enormous issues of bonds and stocks by railway, industrial, and mining enterprises aggregating nearly \$500,000,000, coming at a time

when money is tight and the loans of the banks and trust companies inflated to the danger point, comes as a shock to those who for months have been trying to call a halt on mad speculation. When the refunding act of March, 1900, was passed, the question was raised whether it would not, by causing undue expansion of our paper currency, stimulate an upward movement in prices generally. It has recently been stated that the rapid increase in the number of national banks since the passage of this act has swollen the per-capita circulation in the United States from \$27 to \$31. It would be instructive to go back to 1900 and read the labored argument of some of our financiers to prove how impossible it would be for what has since happened, to happen. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating," and the evidence that the refunding act of 1900 was an expansion act is found in the increase in the number of banks since February, 1900, from 3,604 to 5,833, and in the increased circulation and loans.

Of course some day all this sort of thing has to stop, and there are those who think that the stopping-place has been reached. Eminent bankers thought we had reached it a year ago and that Wall Street was crazy. It has been crazy ever since, but is now showing signs of returning sanity, and, in consequence, speculation is calling a halt, prices are moderating, and liquidation continues. We are liable to have a more quiet and liquidating market for some time to come. Its future must depend, to a considerable extent, on the business outlook and the crop situation as the summer approaches. Those of my readers who took advantage of the recent rise to harvest good profits have nothing to regret. If they did not get the last cent they ought not to complain. They are lucky to have escaped loss. Money will continue to be made in Wall Street by those who buy carefully on reactions and sell promptly on advances, who avoid slender margins, and who keep a sufficient reserve to meet all emergencies.

"A. J. Z." Waterville, Me.: Nothing is known of these properties on Wall Street. As a rule, it is advisable to leave such things alone.

"C." Lorain, O.: I have no knowledge of the property beyond what has been printed, and this is said to be from a reliable source.

Initial, Massachusetts: The party who wrote the story enjoys a good reputation. A couple of dollars would not be very much to venture in anything.

"W." Patchogue, N. Y.: I would not regard the bonds as a permanent investment. We all know of the mutations of the iron trade and its possibilities for good and evil.

Weyham: Rights are simply the privilege which stockholders of record had before the books closed to subscribe for their proportion of the new issue of Greene Con. at \$25 a share.

"R." Winsted, Conn.: The oil stock to which you refer, I am told, is paying its dividends and earning them regularly. None of the stocks on your list is quoted on Wall Street, and I cannot, conservatively, advise.

"X. Y. Z." Norfolk, Va.: 1. I have no reports of these properties, and as they are not listed on the exchanges, it is difficult to advise. 2. They appear to be doing a large business, and I have had no complaints from any of their clients.

"T." New York: 1. Manhattan Elevated, paying 7 per cent., does not look as cheap around 168 as Southern Pacific preferred, paying the same dividend and selling below 120. 2. Union Pacific common looks more attractive at present than Pennsylvania.

"C." Barborton, O.: American Steel Foundry common sold last year around 7. The company has prospered because of the decided prosperity of the iron business. There are signs that this prosperity has seen its best. If I had a profit I would take it. Otherwise I would hold for the present.

"G." Fort Miller, N. Y.: 1. I agree with you about the American Nickel Mining Company. If it were such a wonderful property the shares would sell themselves. I would leave them severely alone. 2. I am responsible only for my own department. That keeps me busy, without looking after any one else's affairs.

"C." Brooklyn: 1. If the railroad shares to which you refer were all sure of present dividends they would sell at higher figures. They all have a speculative element. 2. Erie first preferred looks attractive because of the speculative movement in all Erie stocks, and especially the common, behind which many believe the powerful Morgan interests have stood. 3. N. Y. Ontario and Western.

"Foot." New York: 1. The capitalization of the Toledo Railway and Light Company is very heavy. It was expected that the natural growth in the business would justify a good deal of water, but the stock is far from an investment, though I would not sacrifice it at a loss. On its earnings it is as reasonable as most of the non-dividend-paying industrial common shares. 2. Soo preferred has a higher investment quality than U. P. common, but for speculation as well as investment I prefer Union Pacific.

"X." Colebrook, N. H.: 1. Greene Con. Gold is a gold-mining concern, while Greene Gold-Silver is a gold and silver property. They are two different companies. 2. Industrial stocks which have, as the basis for their earnings, valuable patent rights are not regarded as high-class investments, because these rights will in due time expire, inviting freer competition. 3. Am. Can. preferred is entitled to 7 per cent., but is paying 5. Around 70, therefore, it looks far cheaper than a large number of industrial common shares selling almost at that figure, and, in many instances, paying no dividends. I had rather have Am. Can. preferred than Railway Steel Spring common, Pressed Steel Car common, Am. Car and Foundry, or Am. Locomotive. 4. Probably for the same reason that Greene Con. Copper has not been advanced. Manipulation and speculation have much to do with the copper boom. 5. The old Corn Products preferred stock, which has been quoted around 56 or 58, must be surrendered for the new preferred 7 per cent. stock of the Corn Products Refining Company on the basis of two-thirds of one share of the latter for one share of the former. The new Corn Products Refining Company, I am told, is earning the full 7 per cent. dividends on the preferred and about 1 1/2 per cent. on the common. 6. New York, Ontario and Western's last dividend was 1 1/2 per cent. It is earning over 2 per cent., which, at the present price, would make it about a 4 per cent. investment. It is owned by the Hartford-New Haven road, and the latter has the power, by diverting traffic to the Ontario and Western, to make the latter a far more valuable property, and eventually, I think, will do so.

Continued on page 236.

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For 10 cents we will send you by return mail 150 Magic Tricks with cards, ribbons, rings, etc. all so clearly explained and illustrated that with only a little practice you can easily perform them and be as great a magician as Houdini or Kellar. No other means of entertaining is so effective, yet it is so easy to learn. We guarantee success. Big Catalog of many other tricks sent free with each order. Get these tricks and be popular with your friends. S. DRAKE, Dept. 323, 510 Jackson St., Chicago.

Advertise in Leslie's Weekly

SOFTENED EYES Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 235.

"B." Pawtucket, R. I.: I would not call bonds of that character a safe and permanent investment.

"D." Baltimore, Md.: I do not regard it with particular favor. The capital is large, considering the amount of money spent on development.

"A." Cleveland: The shares are not dealt in on the Street, and I am unable to secure accurate information.

"M." Ridgefarm, Ill.: 1. Nothing is known of it on Wall Street. 2. It is not listed, nor is the stock sold on any of our exchanges.

"Pioneer." Negaunee, Mich.: I have not seen the properties, but the firm does an extensive business, and I have never heard anything but compliments from its clients.

"A. B." New York: It looks like a case for a lawyer, in view of its legal entanglements. I am afraid my advice would not cover the ground. As an innocent purchaser, it seems to me that you have all your rights reserved to you.

"V." Washington: I do not see anything in the Friede Globe Tower Company stock that I can recommend. It would be well to wait until the structure is built before making up one's mind as to its earning capacity.

"S." Spring Valley, N. Y.: I would not purchase Col. Fuel or any other stock on a 10-point margin at such a time. The bonds ahead of Col. Fuel, many believe, represent the real worth of the property as it stands at present, and therefore look cheaper than the stock.

"Spade." Minneapolis: Ordinarily non-dividend-paying stocks which have been unduly advanced to fictitious values in a boom period offer the best inducements for short sales. Such large interests are still supporting prices that it is wise to be very careful in taking the short side.

"L." Patchogue, N. Y.: I only know that it is a very remote proposition; that the price has been manipulated on the curb, and that no accurate report of its earnings is available. For a man who cannot afford to lose his money, any purely speculative proposition should not be attractive.

"Nesmer." Cincinnati: While, on present earnings, the stock is as high as it should be, there are many evidences that a pool is largely interested in putting it much higher. I have always believed it wise to take a profit, and buy in at a lower level in case of a reaction, but in such matters one must make up his own mind.

"N. H." Hudson: 1. I can obtain no rating. Any banker could probably secure one for you much better than I. It is impossible to estimate men from appearances. 2. As any broker buys stocks on the curb, it is better to deal with one of the highest standing, a member of the Stock Exchange, and make him responsible for the transaction.

"Banker." Buffalo, N. Y.: The best book of the character that I know of is entitled "The Earning Power of Railroads," published by James H. Oliphant & Company, 20 Broad Street, N. Y., bankers, and members of the Stock Exchange. This little book gives the earnings, mileage, capital, etc., of all the principal railroads in the United States and Canada. It is well worth the attention of every investor and speculator.

"M." Summerville, N. J.: 1. Granby Con., it is claimed, produces copper at a little over eight cents per pound, and is earning at present prices about 16 per cent. on the stock. It has had a stiff rise, in common with all the Boston coppers, and sold last year as low as 5. Many believe that copper stocks are entitled to a reaction, and for that reason, are waiting to get in at lower prices. 2. I am unable to get a rating. 3. You must be a subscriber at the home office to be entitled to the privileges of this department. I cannot discriminate in favor of any one.

"L." Chicago: The principal bear argument on Southern Pacific common is that the promise that a pool would advance the price, and that dividends would be declared, has not been kept. As long as one man dominates the property, and this man, a noted speculator in his own stocks, the public must do the guessing, while he does the rest. Southern Pacific preferred, a 7 per cent. stock, selling around 117 or 118, looks cheaper, because the dividends will carry the stock, and still give you a chance of the benefits of a speculative advance. But for the privilege of redemption at 115 in 1910, this stock would sell nearer 150.

"J." Goshen, N. Y.: If you read my column regularly you must know that I have repeatedly referred to late to inquiries similar to yours. Vulcan Detinning preferred pays 1 1/4 per cent. quarterly, and in January paid an extra dividend of 1 per cent. on account of deferred dividends. The company is engaged in the reclamation of scrap tin products, and is making a better report of its earnings of late under the stimulus of a greater demand for its products. I regard the American Ice Securities bond as much safer, though, after the rise these bonds have had, not very much more can be expected. American Can preferred, entitled to 7 per cent. and earning 5 per cent., looks cheaper than Vulcan Detinning.

"C." Galveston, Tex.: 1. I believe in taking profits; but there is no reason why American Ice Securities 6s should not sell more nearly on the plane of other bonds of their character. Some of the heaviest holders expect par for them. A decline in the market affects such bonds very little, as a rule. 2. New York Ontario and Western, or American Can preferred. Both look reasonable. 3. The Wheeling and Lake Erie issues are selling somewhat above the prices of last year, and on reactions are not unattractive. 4. Corn Products Refining preferred, selling on the curb around 87, is entitled to 7 per cent. dividends, and, I am told, is more than earning this amount. If so, it ought to sell higher after it has been listed on the exchange and made more active, unless the entire market should have a decisive fall. 5. Toledo St. Louis and Western 4s around 84 still look attractive.

"C." Ashland, O.: 1. As I understand it, Pittsburgh Coal preferred will share the assets with the

"Especially the BUFFALO LITHIA WATER of Virginia."

For Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, Renal Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism and All Diseases Dependent Upon a Uric Acid Diathesis.

Samuel O. L. Potter, A. M., M. D., M. R. C. P., London, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine in the College Physicians and Surgeons of San Francisco, Cal., in his "Hand-Book of Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Therapeutics," in the citation of remedies under the head of "Chronic Bright's Disease," says: "Mineral waters, especially the **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** of Virginia, is highly recommended." Also, under "Albuminuria," he says: "**BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** is highly recommended."

George Halsted Boyland, A. M., M. D., of Paris, Doctor of Medicine, of the Faculty of Paris, in the New York Medical Journal, August 22, 1896, says: "There is no remedy as absolutely specific in all forms of Albuminuria and Bright's Disease, whether **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER**, Spring No. 2, acute or chronic, accompanied by a milk diet. In all cases of pregnancy, where albumin is found in the urine as late as the last week before confinement, if this water and a milk diet are prescribed, the albumin disappears rapidly from the urine and the patient has a positive guarantee against puerperal convulsions."

T. Griswold Comstock, A. M., M. D., of St. Louis, Mo., says: "I have often prescribed **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** in Gouty and Rheumatic conditions and in Renal Calculi, accompanied by Renal Colic, and always with the most satisfactory results. In Renal Calculi, where there is an excess of Uric Acid, it is especially efficacious."

Medical testimony which defies all imputation or question mailed to any address. **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** is for sale by druggists and grocers generally.

Hotel opens June 15th.
PROPRIETOR BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.

common in case of a reorganization. 2. Am. Sewer Pipe was organized in 1900 to take in a number of concerns manufacturing vitrified sewer pipe and other clay products. It has \$3,000,000 of stock, and ahead of this about \$1,500,000 of bonds. It pays 3 per cent. per annum, and is reported to have done a better business during the past year. If speculative interest should be attracted to the stock, it might be advanced considerably, and therefore I would not sacrifice it at present. 3. The Great Western Cereal Company was organized in 1901 to take over ten cereal companies, manufacturing popular brands of food-stuffs. It pays 2 per cent. quarterly on the preferred, and has \$1,200,000 of funded debt ahead of the stock. I hear that it is making good earnings, and, if so, this should be reflected in the price of the common shares. It might be well, therefore, to hold them. All your stocks are of the speculative industrial kind, not those that a person of limited means should put money into.

NEW YORK, March 1st, 1906.

JASPER.

To Bid for Turkish Trade.

THE AMERICAN Floating Exposition may visit Turkey, and Consul Norton, in Smyrna, has given the managers some advice on how to get trade in Asia Minor. He thinks that there is an excellent opportunity where now nothing is sold. Turkey, he says, could be one of our best customers, but her merchants must be handled diplomatically. In the first place, the goods in use must be prepared and finished in a way to suit the native, or else he must be educated up to the merits of our advanced nations. Credit must be given, but careful inquiry before selling will insure against loss. Germans and Austrians now control the bulk of imports, and they give long credit. The English have lately adopted the same system, as a cash business was not profitable. Cheapness, rather than quality, is appreciated. Nearly everything in the way of manufactured products can be sold as well as gaudy knickknacks.

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G. F. Alexander, 44 1-2 Exchange St., Portland, Me.

A few copies of the first edition of
THIS AND THAT ABOUT CARICATURE
By ZIM, are still available. Upon receipt of \$1.50, this clever little book will be sent to any address, postage prepaid.
JUDGE COMPANY, New York

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Will please send their prospectuses to "Investor," care Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fourth Ave., New York City...

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SORE EYES Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

Life-insurance Suggestions.

I WANT TO recommend to those whose faith in life insurance as a safe and economic investment has been shaken by the events of the past year, and more especially those who have been unnecessarily alarmed by the sensational articles in magazines and daily newspapers, an article which recently appeared in "The Annals of the American Academy," by Mr. F. C. Oviatt, editor of the Philadelphia *Intelligencer*. Mr. Oviatt's topic is the "Economic Place of Life Insurance and Its Relation to Society," a question which he discusses with rare insight and breadth of view. So much has been said, often unjustly, about the enormous sums of money paid into the treasuries of the life companies, with the intimation that much of it is diverted to selfish and wrongful uses, that I want to quote at least one paragraph from Mr. Oviatt's paper bearing on this point:

"One has only to look over the list of payments as printed in the *Insurance Press* from time to time, and their aggregates at the close of the year, to see what a large sum of money is being sent back into circulation all the time through the payments of life-insurance companies. Here is a town of five thousand inhabitants. Perhaps, in a given year, the life-insurance companies may pay in that town \$50,000 on account of matured policies. This at once becomes, in a sense, local capital, ready to build up the enterprises of the community. It has been gathered over a series of years, loaned out by the company at a satisfactory rate of interest, gone into the lines of going business to make them more efficient, and now, after it has completed its round of journey, it is sent back into the community from whence it came in an accumulated form. The fifties, the hundreds, the thousands which were paid as premiums would not have been of very great value, apparently, at the time they were collected. The community has not known where this money was invested nor how it was doing its work. It comes back now, however, as a lump sum, ready to renew its multifarious duties of helping development and prosperity." Take,

also, a few sentences dealing with the service performed for the community by that much-abused personage, the life-insurance agent, and we have some more needed truth. "The life-insurance agent who comes to ask a person to sign an application is rendering a kindness. He is helping that person to become a more perfect factor in the development of human society. He is enabling him to more perfectly fulfill his relations to his fellows and to his country." Finally we have these pithy expressions of a great truth:

"Wherever man's value is apparent, there life-insurance has its field. In the home, in the city, in the state, counting-room, the factory, it stands ready to help man to more perfectly carry his responsibilities, which he has created. It helps to lessen the army of unfortunate dependents upon the state, to lighten the ills of genteel poverty. It helps the young to get a decent foothold in the struggle of life. It is, in the realm of the individual, the fulcrum upon which to rest the lever of opportunity. Life insurance is a combination. It is individualistic, it is accumulative, it is material, it is social, it is economic. Despite all its shortcomings, it is the greatest economic factor of the twentieth century."

"B., Louisville, Ky.: I never heard of the concern. They ought to give you satisfactory references first. If they cannot give them, I would not deal with the concern."

"M., Toledo, O.: The Washington Life, of New York, was organized in 1860, and reports a small surplus. Its excess of income over disbursements is not large, but it is not one of the largest companies. I would prefer the Massachusetts Mutual, or the Penn Mutual, of Philadelphia."

"Inquirer," Harrisburg, Penn.: 1. You can take what is known as a straight life-insurance endowment, or term insurance; or you can buy an annuity, which will give you so much a year as long as you live, in return for payment of a stipulated sum. I presume the policy to which you allude is what is known as an endowment; that is, you pay a certain amount per year, and at the end of a fixed period you receive the money you paid in, with interest. In the event of death at any time the full amount of the policy is at once paid to your heirs. 2. It would be better for you to get all the facts completely, and you can do it easily by signing the coupon on the announcement of the Prudential Insurance Company, which appears in this issue of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, and forwarding it as directed. I have no doubt that the literature you will receive in return will abundantly compensate you for your trouble.

The Hermit.

The Shortest Route by 450 Miles to

Japan and China

follows the mild Japan Current from Seattle to Yokohama and the

Great Northern Steamship Company

is the only line of mammoth twin-screw steamers that sail over this route.

The New **Dakota and Minnesota** 28,000 Tons

are the largest and most luxurious Trans-Pacific liners afloat. The Parlor Suites are elegant and luxurious with appointments equal to the most palatial hotel. Every cabin is a handsomely furnished outside room, located amidships.

These sister ships are run in connection with the two great Trans-Continental lines, the **Great Northern** and **Northern Pacific Railways**. For passage reservations and illustrated oriental folder, address

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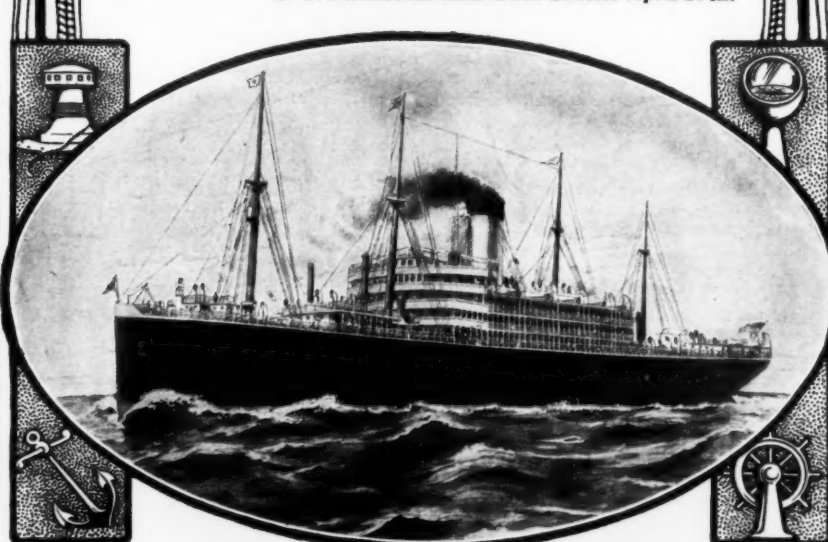
836 and 711 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

H. G. McMicken, European Traffic Agent, 21 Cockspur St. S. W., London

W. W. King, General Passenger Agent, Seattle, Wash.

S. S. Dakota sails from Seattle June 7th.

S. S. Minnesota sails from Seattle April 29th.



A FITTING FINALE TO A GOOD DINNER

A FITTING FINALE TO A GOOD DINNER

LIQUEUR PÈRES CHARTREUX
—GREEN AND YELLOW—

THIS FAMOUS CORDIAL, NOW MADE AT TARRAGONA, SPAIN, WAS FOR CENTURIES DISTILLED BY THE CARTHUSIAN MONKS (PÈRES CHARTREUX) AT THE MONASTERY OF LA GRANDE CHARTREUSE, FRANCE, AND KNOWN THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AS CHARTREUSE. THE ABOVE CUT REPRESENTS THE BOTTLE AND LABEL EMPLOYED IN THE PUTTING UP OF THE ARTICLE SINCE THE MONKS' EXPULSION FROM FRANCE, AND IT IS NOW KNOWN AS LIQUEUR PÈRES CHARTREUX (THE MONKS, HOWEVER, STILL RETAIN THE RIGHT TO USE THE OLD BOTTLE AND LABEL AS WELL). DISTILLED BY THE SAME ORDER OF MONKS WHO HAVE SECURELY GUARDED THE SECRET OF ITS MANUFACTURE FOR HUNDREDS OF YEARS AND WHO ALONE POSSESS A KNOWLEDGE OF THE ELEMENTS OF THIS DELICIOUS NECTAR.

At first-class Wine Merchants, Grocers, Hotels, Cafés, Bâtjer & Co., 45 Broadway, New York, N.Y., Sole Agents for United States.

YOU can't expect a made-in-a hurry cocktail to satisfy a palate used to better things. **CLUB Cocktails** are the original brand and the best.

Seven kinds—Manhattan, Martini, Vermouth, Whiskey, Holland Gin, Tom Gin and York.

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Artists' Proofs Worth Keeping.

A FEW EXTRA artists' proofs are made each week of every illustration appearing in this paper, beautifully brought out on heavy coated paper. We will send any cut of less than a page upon receipt of five cents, with two cents additional for postage; full page cuts, including outside cover, for ten cents, two cents for mailing. Give date of issue, number of page, and name of picture. Address Picture Department, Judge Company, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Figure It Out

Did you ever stop to consider the value of the energy you waste? Here's a simple, but mighty convincing illustration:

A man in walking two steps goes five feet.

On an ordinary bicycle he covers 16 feet in one pedal revolution. But, on a Standard-geared

Racycle

twenty-one feet is what he covers with one pedal turn.

Ride a RACYCLE—store your power. Write us and we will be glad to explain why the RACYCLE pushes further and faster than any bicycle.

We have no cheap Racycles, but try and secure agency for your town and get yours cheap

Beautiful 1906 Catalog sent on receipt of 2 cents postage—FREE—if you mention this publication.

The MIAMI CYCLE & MFG. CO.
Middletown, Ohio, U. S. A.

BURNS BARRELS OF AIR.

NOTHING ELSE LIKE IT.

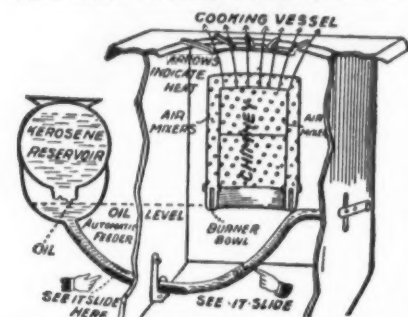
New Remarkable Stove.

Consumes 395 Barrels of Air to One Gallon Common Kerosene Oil.

Making Oil Gas the New Fuel That Looks and Burns Like Gas.

THE MOST WONDERFUL STOVE EVER INVENTED.

Causing great excitement wherever exhibited. Fuel drawn principally from atmosphere. Uses 395 barrels of air, while consuming one gallon of oil. Wood, coal and oil cost money. Only free fuel is air. Supply unlimited. No trust in control. Air belongs to rich and poor alike.



Harrison's Valveless, Wickless, Automatic Oil-Gas and Air Burning Stove.

Automatically generates gas from kerosene oil, mixing it with air. Burns like gas. Intense hot fire. Combustion perfect. To operate turn knob—oil runs into burner—touch a match, it generates gas, which passes through air mixer, drawing in about a barrel of air to every large spoonful of oil consumed. That's all. It is self-regulating, no more attention. Same heat all day or all night. For more or less heat, simply turn knob. There it remains until you come again. To put fire out, turn knob, raising burner, oil runs back into can, fire's out. As near perfection as anything in this world. No dirt, soot or ashes. No leaks—nothing to clog or close up. No wick—not even a valve, yet heat is under perfect control. Objectionable features of all other stoves wiped out.



Nothing like those sold in stores.

Ideal for cooking, roasting, baking, ironing, canning fruit, picnics, cottages, camping, also for heating houses, stores, rooms, etc., with radiating attachment.

No more carrying coal, kindling, ashes, soot, and dirt.

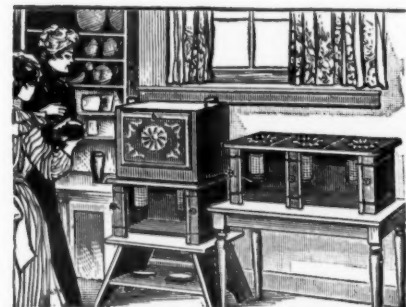
No hot, fiery kitchens. Absolutely safe from explosion. Not dangerous like gasoline. Simple—durable—last for years. Save expense, drudgery and fuel bills.

All sizes, sent anywhere. Prices low, \$3.00 up.

Get our 30-day trial offer.

Write to-day for 1906 Proposition. CATALOGUE FREE.

Get our prices this month from the only manufacturer.



\$40 Weekly

WANTED—Men and women at home, traveling all or part of time, showing, taking orders, to appoint agents. **GREATEST SELLER OUT. CUSTOMERS DELIGHTED. BIG MONEY THIS YEAR.**

To show in operation excites curiosity. People watch it as though a thing of life. Agents clamoring for territory. Every stove guaranteed. Sales enormous. Write to-day for 1906 Proposition. **NEW PLAN.**

THE WORLD MFG. CO.,
6057 World Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

Business Chances Abroad.

AMERICAN toilet articles and perfumeries would sell well in Norway and Sweden, so writes Consul Bordewich, of Christiania.

AMERICAN trade with the southern Mediterranean coast, the Persian Gulf, and Abyssinia ought to be four times as large as at present, writes Consul-General Skinner, of Marseilles. He ascribes the fault to the objection to do business with the natives in their way. Italian and German concerns are anxious to please.

THE GREAT railway development of the states of Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Durango, Mexico, will make a large market for railroad and mining machinery. Timber and agricultural machinery also will be needed, and all manufacturers are urged to get on the ground early. There must be more enterprise by Americans in Mexican trade, or the Germans will get the business away.

OUR ANNUAL exports to Switzerland reach the insignificant sum of \$250,000, while we take in return goods valued at \$20,000,000—one-eighth of her total exports. Selling one and one-fourth per cent. as much as we buy is bad business for us, and American makers of glass, chemicals, machines, vehicles, iron, brass, copper, oils, clothing, and supplies are urged to get after the trade.

CONSUL-GENERAL PATTERSON in Calcutta writes that the floating exposition might be the means of developing a big business on a visit to India. He maintains that a permanent museum in Calcutta would be better and a sure money and trade maker. While \$60,000,000 worth of cotton goods are imported by India each year, the United States gets only one and one-half per cent. of the trade. India is the best field still undeveloped by American manufacturers.

Mining Notes of Special Interest.

AROUND the Tombstone and Bisbee sections there has been some trouble over fuel, but when all the mines take to oil this will be obviated.

TELLURIDE, Col., reports a rich strike, where the mineralized matter runs eight feet thick with a \$150 ton average, divided between gold and silver. Streaks eight inches wide run up to \$800.

SAN JUAN County, Col., produced 84,000 tons of ore in 1905, valued at \$3,600,000. Big mills will be finished in a few months that will help to double this record in 1906.

THERE ARE many rumors that important changes are to be made in the management of the big properties in the Bingham (Utah) district. Four of the largest copper concerns may be consolidated by Wall Street interests. New methods of mining and handling ore will be introduced. The capacity of the Garfield concentrator will be enlarged to 25,000 tons daily.

ACCORDING to estimates by the director of the mint, the production of gold in Colorado in 1905 was \$25,333,300, and of silver, 12,704,919 fine ounces. Colorado led all of the States in gold and was second only to Montana in silver. The gain in the United States over 1904 was approximately \$6,000,000 in gold and 1,000,000 ounces of silver. California showed a loss in gold production of about \$1,500,000, due to severe drought. Nevada showed a gain of about \$400,000, and Utah as much. Colorado gained about \$1,000,000. South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Arizona were about the same as in the previous year. The Klondike was about \$2,000,000 below 1904.

USE BROWN'S Camphorated Saponaceous DENTIFRICE for the TEETH. 25 cents a jar.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children. 25c a bottle.

To Cure a Cold on the Lungs, and to prevent pneumonia, take Piso's Cure for Consumption.

THE BEST WORM LOZENGES for CHILDREN are BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS. 25c a box.

The Sohmer Piano has successfully passed the most severe critical test by the highest musical talent in the world.

Established with SORE EYES Dr. ISAAC THOMSON'S EYE WATER

CRYSTAL Domino SUGAR



A Triumph in Sugar Making!

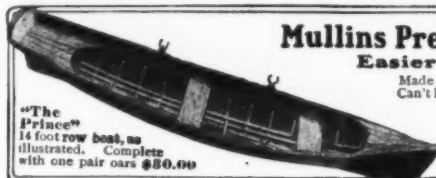
Sold only in 5 lb. sealed boxes!

IMAGINATION COULD NOT CONCEIVE OF A HANDIER AND PRETTIER FORM THAN IS PRESENTED IN "CRYSTAL DOMINO SUGAR." NEITHER COULD THE MOST PARTICULAR PEOPLE ASK FOR MORE PERFECT PURITY OR ECONOMICAL PEOPLE FOR LESS WASTE.

HIGHEST GRADE IN THE WORLD.

BEST SUGAR FOR TEA AND COFFEE.

By grocers everywhere.



Mullins Pressed Steel Boats Can't Sink

Easier to Row—Absolutely Safe

Made of pressed steel, with air chambers in each end like a life boat. Can't leak—crack—dry out or sink—last a lifetime. Every boat guaranteed. The ideal boat for families—summer resorts—parks—boat livery, etc. Strong—Safe—speedy. Write today for our large catalog of row boats, motor boats, hunting and fishing boats. The W. H. Mullins Co., 117 Franklin St., Salem, O.

Intending purchasers of a STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS Piano, or Piano and Self-Player combined, should not fail to examine the merits of the world-renowned

SOHMER PIANOS

and the "SOHMER-CECILIAN" Inside Players, which surpass all others.

Catalogue mailed on application.

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Warerooms: Cor. 5th Ave. 22d St.

Artists' Proofs Worth Keeping.

A FEW EXTRA artists' proofs are made each week of every illustration appearing in this paper, beautifully brought out on heavy coated paper. We will send any cut of less than a page upon receipt of five cents, with two cents additional for postage; full-page cuts, including outside cover, for ten cents, two cents for mailing. Give date of issue, number of page, and name of picture. Address Picture Department, Judge Company, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS

That's the Lumber Product of the United States for One Year.

It was less than half that ten years ago.

Of all the Western industrial and purely non-speculative enterprises, this is the best.

Mines and Oil are speculative and attractive to some, but for a steady, long-time 10 or 12 per cent. dividend payer, look this up.

The \$ \$ \$ produced in ONE YEAR from the Lumber Industry

EXCEEDS the Gold product of California for FIFTY YEARS.

Big figures that: Nearly one and one-half billion dollars yearly.

Lumber is getting scarcer and higher every year. Lumber companies pay the best and steadiest dividends—20 to 30 per cent. annually.

The California Land and Lumber Co. want to increase their output and plant, and offer for sale 6 per cent. first-mortgage bonds, each \$100 bond carrying with it, free, \$50.00 worth of stock. All the company's lands, mills, and other property given as security under the bonds. Company is operating now. Dividends now. Management endorsed by people who know them in twenty States. References to banks and the Mercantile Agencies.

AN HONEST, SQUARE DIVIDEND PROPOSITION

Stock is worth all the money asked; bonds give you double security.

WRITE FOR DETAILS.

California Land and Lumber Co.

515-516 Kohl Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

The Country's Teaching Force.

THE BUREAU of the Census has just published, in Bulletin 23, a discussion and analysis of the census statistics of teachers, written by Professor Walter F. Wilcox, of Cornell University. In these statistics no distinction is made between teachers in schools and those in colleges and universities. In the continental United States in 1900 there were 140 teachers for every 10,000 persons of the ages between five and twenty-five, which represents an average of one teacher for seventy-one potential pupils. According to this method of comparison, the supply of teachers is increasing and has more than doubled within the last thirty years, since in 1870 there were only seventy-three teachers to every 10,000 persons of teachable age, or one teacher for 137 potential pupils. The greater part of the teaching is done by women. The excess of female teachers over male is greater in this country than in any other. The percentage of feminine teachers, moreover, is increasing steadily, having advanced from 67.8 in 1880 to 70.8 in 1890, and to 73.4 in 1900.

Mexico a Good Customer of Ours.

BY REASON of the efficient work of the Department of Commerce in investigating foreign markets our export trade has gone upward by bounds. The recent work of special agents in Mexico has convinced many that our neighbor to the south is a customer we must cultivate. There is no other Latin country that likes our goods and our business firms as does Mexico. A practice of establishing agencies and a system of credits there will do much to capture the entire trade. The Germans are crowding in as they did in South America, but our merchants now know how to beat them if they only have the inclination. There is a huge market for all sorts of dress goods, silk and cotton, hardware and all kinds of machinery, farming and mining. The two latter items are almost exclusively supplied by our manufacturers. All sorts of railway supplies are being bought, and an order for 40,000 tons of rails recently went abroad because our mills were crowded with business. Our food-stuff is in great demand.

Special Prizes for Photos.

ATTENTION is called to five new special pictorial contests in which the readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY are invited to engage. A prize of \$10 will be given for the most acceptable Easter picture coming to hand by April 1st; a prize of \$10 for the best Decoration Day picture arriving not later than May 15th; a prize of \$10 for the picture, sent in by June 15th, which most truly expresses the spirit and significance of the Fourth of July; a prize of \$10 for the finest Thanksgiving Day picture reaching us not later than November 15th; and a prize of \$10 for the most attractive Christmas picture furnished us by November 25th.

Our amateur prize photo contest has long been one of the successful features of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. The publishers have decided to establish an additional contest in which professionals, too, may take part. LESLIE'S WEEKLY will give a prize of \$10 for the best picture with *News* value furnished by any amateur or professional. For every other *News* picture accepted for use \$2 will be paid. All photographs should be accompanied by a very brief statement of the events depicted, for explanation but not for publication.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, a second prize of \$3 for the picture next in merit, and a prize of \$2 for the one which is third in point of excellence, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. A contestant may submit any number of photographs at one time. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not. All photographs accepted and paid for by LESLIE'S WEEKLY become its property and therefore will not be returned.

N. B.—All communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

COSTS NOTHING TO INVESTIGATE. WRITE US FOR OUR PROPOSITION ANYWAY.
\$20 TO \$35 AND EXPENSES WEEKLY.
NO EXPERIENCE REQUIRED. NO CAPITAL.
\$1000 to \$1500 Annual Income
LET US START YOU WRITE TO-DAY. Big Profits.



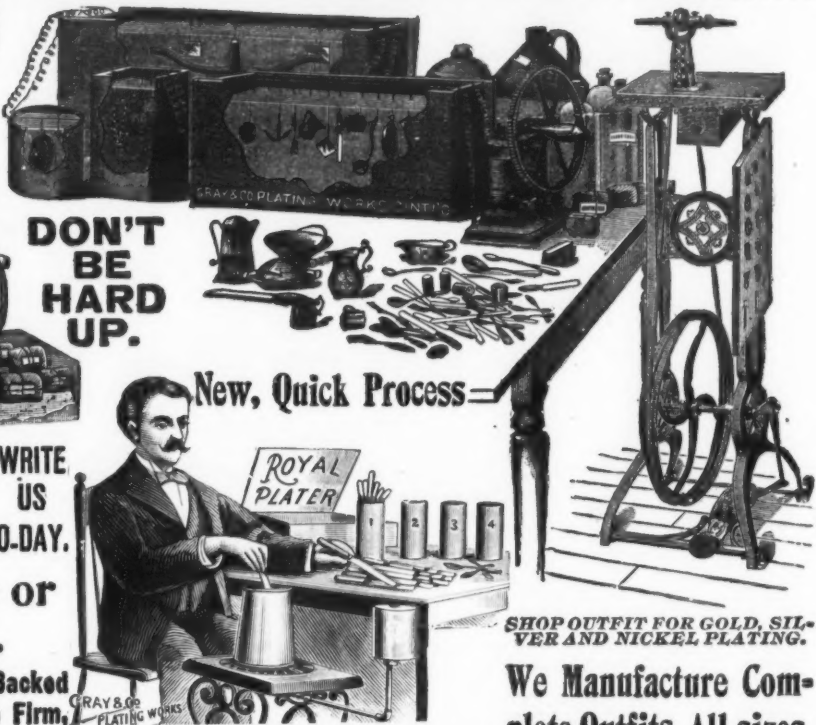
TRAVELING OUTFIT FOR GOLD, SILVER AND NICKEL PLATING.

DON'T BE HARD UP.

WRITE US TO-DAY.

No Humbug, Fake or Toy Proposition.

An Honest, Legitimate Enterprise, Backed By An Old, Reliable, Responsible Firm, Capital \$100,000.



New, Quick Process

SHOP OUTFIT FOR GOLD, SILVER AND NICKEL PLATING.

We Manufacture Complete Outfits. All sizes.

ROYAL OUTFIT IN OPERATION.

WHAT IS THE USE OF YOUR SLAVING LONGER FOR SOME ONE ELSE?

Why not start a business for yourself, reap all the profits and get a standing in your locality?

If you are in some one's employ, remember he will not continue to pay you a salary only so long as he can make profit out of your labor.

In this era every bright man and woman is looking to own a business, to employ help, and to make money.

It is just as easy to make money for yourself as it is to coin money for some grasping employer, who pays you a small salary each week.

If you are making less than \$30 weekly it will pay you to read this announcement, for it will not appear again in this paper.

If you read it and take advantage of the opportunity offered, you will never regret it. To own a business yourself is certainly your ambition.

We start you in a profitable business. Teach you absolutely free how to conduct it.

To show you what others have done, we quote the expressions of a few who have made money in the plating business:

"I got \$301.37 in two weeks doing plating," writes M. L. Smith, of Pennsylvania. (Used small outfit.) Mr. Reed made \$88.16 the first 3 days. Dave Crawford writes: "The first week I had my outfit I made \$42.75." E. D. Waterbury writes: "Am 60 years old. Just completed job 1800 pieces tableware. I cleared about \$6.00 a day profit." Jas. Ranch writes: "I made \$8.00 in 3 hours."

Gentlemen and ladies positively make \$5 to \$15 a day at home or traveling, taking orders, using, selling, and appointing agents for PROF. GRAY'S Latest Improved, Guaranteed Plating Machines and Outfits. NO FAKE OR TOYS, but genuine, practical, complete, scientific outfits for doing the finest of plating on WATCHES, JEWELRY, KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, CASTORS, TABLEWARE OF ALL KINDS, BICYCLES, SEWING MACHINES, SWORDS, REVOLVERS, HARNESS, AND BUGGY TRIMMINGS, metal specialties; in fact, all kinds of metal goods. HEAVY THICK PLATE EVERY TIME. GUARANTEED TO WEAR FOR YEARS. No previous experience necessary.

There is really a wonderful demand for replating. You can do business at nearly every house, store, office, or factory. Almost every family has from \$2 to \$10 worth of tableware to be plated, besides watches, jewelry, bicycles, etc.

Every boarding-house, hotel, restaurant, college or public institution has from \$5 to \$75 worth of work to be plated. Every jeweler, repair or bicycle shop, every dentist, doctor and surgeon, every man, woman and child you meet has either a watch, some jewelry, bicycles, instruments, or some articles needing plating.

Besides the above there are hundreds of patentees and manufacturers of metal goods, bicycles, sewing machines, and typewriter repair shops who want their goods plated, or to whom you can sell a plating outfit, furnishing them supplies for doing their own plating.

Retail Stores who handle hardware, harness, tableware, and plated or metal goods, all need a plating and polishing outfit for refinishing goods that become worn, soiled, rusty, or tarnished.

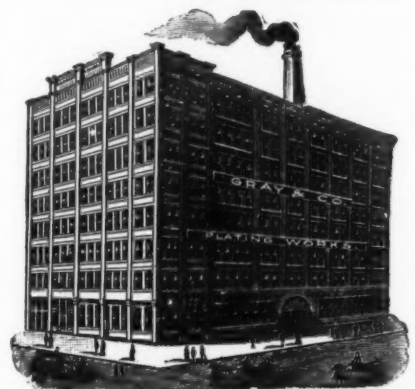
Every Undertaker requires a plating outfit for repairing and finishing coffin and hearse trimmings which are soiled, tarnished, or worn.

Manufacturers are making and selling tons of new tableware, jewelry, bicycles, and various kinds of metal goods every month which has only a very thin plate, which, in a few weeks, wears off, making the goods unsightly, unfit for future use, unless plated.

Manufacturers of new goods do no replating on old goods whatever, but try to

force the public to throw away the old and buy new at high prices, but this only makes the plating business better.

The more new, thinly-plated goods sold the greater will be the demand for plating. Plate some articles for your friends and neighbors by Prof. Gray's Process, and it quickly proves to them its genuineness and merit, and that your plating is much thicker, will wear better and longer than a large percentage of the new goods.



Factory and Warehouse of Gray & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Capital \$100,000.

Your trade is then established, and within a short time you will have all the goods you can plate.

Plate a few articles for your friends, call a few weeks, a few months, or five years later, and you will find the plate satisfactory, and they will give you every article they have needing to be plated.

When you deliver the goods plated to customers they will be well pleased, in fact, delighted, with the work, will pay for it promptly, and you will be given on an average twice as much work to be plated as they gave you the first time you called.

YOU CAN DO PLATING SO CHEAP

that every person can afford to have their goods plated.

No tidy housekeeper will allow worn and rusty tableware to go before a guest when it can be restored and made equal to new.

No person will wear jewelry or a watch, or ride a bicycle, or use a typewriter, sewing machine, or any machine made of metal from which the plate is worn off when they see samples of your work and hear your prices. People in this day and generation are too sensible and economical to throw away their old goods and buy new when they can have their old goods replated for so small a cost, making them, in many cases, better than when new.

The best part of the plating business is that it increases fast and is permanent.

Put out your sign, secure your outfit, do a little work, and quickly you will be favored with orders. If you do not wish to do the plating yourself, you can hire boys for \$3 or \$4 a week to do the work the same as we do, and solicitors to gather up goods to be plated on commission.

It is not hard work, but is pleasant, and especially so when your business is netting you \$20 to \$35 a week for 5 or 6 hours' work a day.

This is only a minimum income which may be earned by any one who is not lazy; hustlers make \$100 weekly after all expenses are paid.

TREMENDOUS PROFITS.

The profits realized from plating are tremendous. To plate a set of teaspoons requires only about 2c. worth of metal and chemicals; a set of knives, forks, or tableware, about 3c. worth. The balance of the price received for the work is for the agent's time and profit.

Agents usually charge from 25c. to 50c. per set for plating teaspoons, from 50c. to 75c. for tableware and forks, and from 60c. to \$1.00 for knives.

We allow you to set your own price for plating. Get as much as you can. You will have no competition. You know what it costs to plate the goods, and all you get over cost is profit. Some agents charge much more than the above prices, while others do the work for half and still make plenty of money.

Let us start you in business for yourself at once, don't delay a single day. Be your own boss. Be a money-maker. We do all kinds of plating ourselves, gold, silver, nickel, bronze, brass, tin, copper, etc. Have had years of experience, and are headquarters for plating supplies. We manufacture our own dynamos and outfits, all sizes, and send them out complete, with all tools, lathes, wheels, and materials; everything ready for use.

We teach you everything, furnish all receipts, formulas and trade secrets free, so that failure should be impossible, and any one who follows our directions and teachings can do fine plating with a little practice, and become a money-maker.

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THE NEW DIPPING PROCESS is the latest, quickest, easiest method known. Tableware plated by dipping, taken out instantly, with a fine, brilliant, beautiful surface. All ready to deliver to customers. THICK PLATE EVERY TIME. WEARS 5 to 10 YEARS. A BOY PLATES 100 to 300 pieces tableware daily, from \$10 to \$30 worth of work, profits almost 1,000 per cent. Goods come out finely finished. No polishing, grinding, or work necessary, neither before nor after plating.

You will not need to canvass. Agents write they have all the goods they can plate. People bring it for miles around. You can hire boys cheap to do your plating, the same as we do, and solicitors to gather work for a small per cent. Put a small advertisement or two in your local paper and you will have all the plating you can do. The plating business is honest and legitimate. Plating on our machines gives perfect satisfaction. Wears for years; customers are always delighted and recommend you and your work.

We are an old-established firm, have been in business for years, know exactly what is required, furnish complete outfits, the same as we ourselves use, and customers always have the benefit of our experience. We are responsible and guarantee everything. Reader, here is a chance of a lifetime to go in business for yourself. Westart you. Now is the time to make money.

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734 Miami Building, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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 BILLY (in mid-air): "Comin', auntie!"—*The Sketch.*

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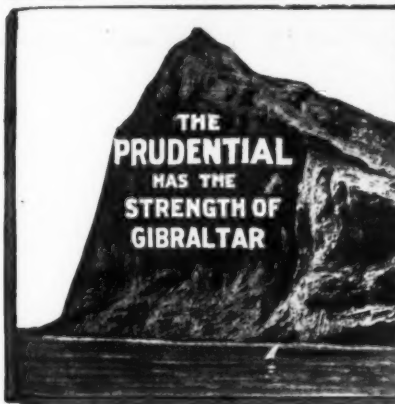


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